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The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE laudable desire of extending the bounds of knowledge and aggrandizing the domains of literature, in fine, views less brilliant, but, in appearance, more solid, the extension of commerce, have of late years more particularly directed the attention of learned Europeans to the study of the oriental living languages; and also drawn the attention and secured the sanction of several governments for this species of study, and those who devoted themselves to it; the publication of numerous elementary works has been favored and encouraged; several establishments consecrated to the teaching of these languages have been richly endowed, and enjoy special protection, from which the noble emulation which exists between the Academy of the Oriental Languages of Vienna, the Royal College of France, the Royal and Special School of the Oriental Languages at the Royal Library at Paris, the College of Fort William at Calcutta, the East-India College at Hertford, &c. &c. May we soon have to add to this interesting nomenclature the Asiatic Academy, of which the plan has been skilfully traced on a grand scale in a memoir published at St. Petersburg in 1810. Such an establishment would greatly contribute to initiate us in the knowledge of the Tartar idioms, as the learned professors of Calcutta have procured us that of the sacred language of the Brahmins, and its derivatives. Already several voluminous grammars of this language have been published at Calcutta, at Serampore, and at London; but, that the learned who study those precious works might derive from them all the fruit they were entitled to expect, a Sanscrit Dictionary, explained in an Eu-

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ropean language, and compiled alphabetically, was wanting. For, notwithstanding the great reputation in India of the treasure of Amara Sinha, (Etmara Cocha,) first published in part by Father Paulin de St. Bartholomew,* and afterwards entirely with an English translation, by the celebrated orientalist H. T. Colebrooke, esq.,† it is far from filling up the lacuna of which I complain. Struck with the justice of these complaints, and probably too with the ill-founded reproaches of a scientific monopoly, which some learned men of Europe charged on those of India, Mr. Wilson has occupied himself on the work in question; and never fell a nobler enterprise into hands more worthy, for Mr. Wilson unites an immense

* *Amara Sinha*, sectio prima de cælo, curante Paulino a St. Bartholomæo, Romæ 1798, 4to. The missionary, whose Indian erudition is at least suspicious, has taken the name of the author for the title of the work, and we have every reason to believe that he has merely published what was executed so long ago by Hanxlyden, although the latter and his editor have employed the Malabar characters, with which I am unacquainted; these characters, if I may judge by the transcription in Roman letters, corresponds pretty exactly with the text written in Dēvanāgarī.

† *Amara Cosha*, a Sanscrit dictionary with an English interpretation, by H. T. Colebrooke, Serampore, 1808. I cannot refrain from observing here, that the author of the most celebrated Sanscrit Dictionary is not perhaps anterior to the 12th century; M. Bentley emits the same opinion in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. vii. and Mr. Colebrooke, in the preface even of the edition he has given of this dictionary, cannot extend its antiquity beyond 1000 years; he places Amara Sinha and Calidasa about 800 A.D.

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oriental and classical erudition to a profound knowledge of the Sanscrit, the Bengalee, the Persian, the Arabic, and the principal dead and living languages of Europe. Although nothing could be more foreign to the nature of his undertaking than poetic talent, I cannot here refrain from expressing my exalted idea of the poetic talent of Mr. Wilson, from his excellent and elegant translation in verse of the Sanscrit poem of Calidasa, *Megha Dicta*, or the Cloud Messenger.* The variety of quotations spread through the numerous notes, display the scholar of refined taste and profound erudition.

If such a rare union of talent be not necessary for the compilation of a dictionary, they will at least contribute to its perfection. In fact, although the work of Mr. Wilson is the first of its kind, we easily discover in it the hand of the master; and I hesitate not to pronounce his first essay a real *chef-d'œuvre*, for I have every reason to believe that the dictionary is extremely correct; every word is presented under all the modifications and all the variations of which it is susceptible, its different significations are carefully enumerated. In truth, I should have wished examples to have accompanied the precept, and these could not fail to present themselves, in an immense variety, to so learned an orientalist as Mr. Wilson, who is so familiar with the best works in the Sanscrit, as I perceive by the abridgment of the titles only, of works quoted in almost every article. These references may supply the want of examples, for those who have the means of consulting the original text. This plan adopted by the most laborious and the most celebrated of oriental lexicographers, Edmund Castello, in his admirable Heptaglot Dictionary, has the great advantage of considerably reducing the size of the work; and it was undoubtedly on this account that Mr. Wilson

* The *Megha Dicta*, or Cloud Messenger, a poem in the Sanscrit language, by Calidasa, translated into English verse, with notes and illustrations, by Horace Hayman Wilson, &c. 4to. Calcutta, 1813. Calidasa, one of the most celebrated Indian poets, was cotemporary with Amara Sinha; he was one of the nine poets who formed the ornament of the court of Vicramaditya, who must not be confounded, with whose death forms the Indian era, surnamed Sambat, who died B.C. 56; and we perceive by the preceding note, that the Vicramaditya flourished at most 1000 years since.

has chosen to adopt it, and also to excuse himself from giving the pronunciation of the Sanscrit words, which would have been very agreeable to many persons not familiar with that language, but who are fond of the philosophical study of languages in general, or who prosecute researches on the religion, the geography, and the history of India. Indeed this addition would not have been without its value, even for those who can read the Devanagary character, which is principally made use of in writing Sanscrit. The types employed in printing this dictionary are, if I may be allowed the expression, microscopic, especially in the explanations; and, whether it arises from the imperfection in the engraving of them, or careless press-work, certain *phala*, or groupes, demand the greater attention of the reader, as they only present isolated words, and sometimes only parts of words. These slight inconveniences are doubtless attributable to the author's wish to comprise his work within the smallest bounds, and nevertheless it will compose 1000 pages of closely printed large quarto, in double, if we may judge from the first 300 pages, which I already possess, and which I owe to the kindness of my learned friend, Capt. Lacket, professor of Arabic at the College of Fort William, and author of an excellent Arabic Grammar printed at Calcutta.* The 300 pages I possess comprise the 16 vowels, and the first four of the 34 consonants of the Devanagary alphabet; these 50 letters are susceptible of from 700 to 800 combinations, which form as many ligatures or groupes, more or less complicated, called *Phala*.

* The *Mint Amil* and *Sharhoor Mint Amil*, two elementary treatises on Arabic syntax, &c. The examples and select anecdotes which Capt. Lacket has added to his translation of this Arabic treatise on grammar, renders his work far superior to any other Arabic Grammar hitherto published. His grave predecessors drown a few rare, and absolutely insignificant, examples, in an ocean of misplaced erudition and metaphysical grammar. Mr. Lacket has put his grammar in action, the short examples are well selected, and the anecdotes highly amusing, and his notes add to the stock of literature; and it is very agreeable to us to be able to add, that he is as amiable a man as he is an erudite scholar, and renders a just and grateful homage to the Indian and English authors whom he has consulted.

As a Dictionary cannot be fairly judged of by an extract, I will give a few articles, which will not be without interest for a certain class of readers.

AGASTI, masc. *Agastiss*; the name of a saint celebrated in Hindoo mythology; the son of Mithra and Varouna by Ouravaci: he is represented of little stature, some say that he was born in a basin of water; and he has the reputation of having swallowed the ocean, and having rendered it in urining. At his command, the chain of the Vindyx* mountains extended of itself, and rested in the same state; a miracle which has procured this saint the name he bears, which is derived from *Aga*, mountain, &c. &c.

AGNIBHOU, masc. *Agnibhouh*; a name of Skanda, the Indian god of war. Etymology—*agni*, fire, *ignis*, and *bhou*, being or born of fire. Siva having cast his semen in the flame, in order to produce a warrior capable of subduing the demon Tarâca, the produce was Skanda.†

APAVARGA, masc. *Apavargah*; final beatitude; the state of the soul entirely delivered from the body; exemption from all kinds of transmigration‡; to abandon, to quit; the fruit or consequence of any act completely terminated; complement of an act; action brought to a period or conclusion, &c.

INDOU DJANAKA, masc. *Indou djana-kah*; the ocean. Etymol.—*Indou*, the moon; *djanaka*, father: the moon forms part of the objects produced by the CHURNING of the ocean.

INDOU POURA, masc. *Indou pourah*; a name of Boud-djah, the agent of the planet Mercury. Etymol.—*Indou*, the moon, and *poura*, son; the son of *Tchandra*; another name of the moon.

OM, indeclinable; the mystic name of the divinity placed at the head of all prayers, and the greater part of the books of the Hindoos. Etymol.—*A*, a name of Vishnou; *O*, a name of Siva; and *mo*, a name of Brahma; on this account *Om*

* Which separate Upper Hindoostan from the Dekkan, or the Peninsula.

† The orientals have changed the name of *Alexander* into *Sskender*, which does not differ much from *Scanda*. Out of respect for the partisans of the high antiquity of the Hindoos, I will not quote any other parallels or derivations; and I do not even insist too strongly upon the present one.

‡ On the Hindoo Systems of Astronomy, and their connection with history in ancient and modern times, in vol. viii. Asiatic Researches, No. 6.

designates the Indian Trinity, and expresses the three in one; a particle of common injunction; the same of consent, so be it, amen.

OUGRA, masc. *Ougrah*; a name of Siva; a name of a Malay tribe, who have the Kchetryx for fathers, and the Saudra for mothers. The employment of this caste, according to the Code of Menou, is to kill the animals who live in holes; according to the *Tantra*, an *Ougra* is a panegyrist, a bard; the plant Moremga, Hygeranthera, &c.

CALINDJARA, masc. *Calindjarah*; a name of Siva; a name of a rock of Bundelkhaud, the modern Calindger; the adjacent country; an assembly; a union of religious mendicants. Calindger is one of the places where these assemblies are held, and is mentioned in the Veda in the number of the Tapacyasthâna, or places consecrated to pious austerities, &c. Etymol.—*Cala*, time, or death; in the second case, *Calan*; and *djara*, that which produces old age, decline, &c.

These extracts, which it were easy to multiply, prove that this Dictionary contains a great number of articles of sufficient interest to pique the curiosity of the learned, and even determine several to study the Devanagar character, and soon after the Sanscrit; for the publication of this work, so ardently desired, will enable us seriously to pursue the study of this language; because by it we can dispense with the aid of the pundits; whom the English orientalists employ, as living lexicons. There will then be opened to us the immense treasures contained in the literature of the Brahmins, an enjoyment of which we have already had the foretaste, in the excellent works of Messrs. Wilkins, Sir W. Jones, Colebrooke, Wilford, Carey, Marshman, Alex. Hamilton, &c. It ought not, however, to be dissembled, that this literature, so rich in philosophical, ascetic, and literary works, and even in theatrical pieces, does not contain a special treatise on geography, chronology, or history,—a circumstance which contributes to throw a certain doubt on the high antiquity claimed by the Indians, and which has not hitherto been seriously contested, except by Mr. Bentley.

I will not permit myself to enter upon this important and very difficult question; and will simply observe, that it would be possible to throw some light upon it in pursuing the numerous ramifications of the Sanscrit. These researches would offer more than one species

cies of interest and utility. "He who knows Sanscrit has already acquired a knowledge of one half of almost every vernacular language of India; while he who remains ignorant of it can never possess a perfect and critical understanding of any, though he may attain a certain proficiency in the practical use of them. The several dialects confounded under the common terms *Hindi*, *Hindavi*, *Hindoostani*, and *Bhasha*, deprived of Sanscrit, would not only lose all their beauty and energy, but, with respect to the power of expressing abstract ideas or terms in science, would be absolutely reduced to a state of barbarism. These, and the idioms peculiar to *Bengal*, *Ramrupa*, and the adjacent provinces—the *Tamul*, the *Telinga*, the *Carnatic*, the *Malabar*, together with that of the *Mahratta* states, and of *Gujurat*—so abound with *Sanscrit*, that scarcely a sentence can be expressed in either of them without its assistance. The learned languages of *Tibet*, of *Ava*, and of *Ceylon*, are enriched by it; and every one of them is indebted to it for its alphabet, however dissimilar their characters may seem at first sight."

To give to this quotation all the importance it demands, it is only necessary to name its justly venerated author, the illustrious Dr. Charles Wilkins, which would suffice, independent of all the details with which I have prefaced it, to demonstrate the high importance of the *Sanscrit-English Dictionary* on which Mr. Wilson is occupied; and we venture to predict, that the publication of this work, so ardently desired, will be not less honourable to the author than advantageous to the republic of letters.

LANGLES,

*Membre de l'Institut Royal de France,
(Academie des Belles Lettres).*

Paris; Nov. 14, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE following memoranda have been extracted from the correspondence of a friend, who has passed several years upon the Continent; who has wandered from the southern extremity of the Peninsula to the northern and eastern parts of France, and is at present resident in the vicinity of Cambray.

It is ever matter of especial wonder among the generality of readers and en-

* Preface to the *Grammar of the Sanscrit Language*, by Charles Wilkins, esq. LL.D. &c. pp. 10 and 11.

quirers, that such anomalous and even opposite accounts should be given of the same people, upon equal authority; but admiration is often a superficial thing, and recourse to a certain ancient axiom will materially help to solve the difficulty—*nothing is, but which also is not*. No country or people upon the face of the earth furnish a more apt exemplification of this truth than France, the grand theatre of ne-plussage, of ultra-ism, of extremes of every kind—of philosophical light and natural barbarism; of the softest humanity and every social feeling, and of the most revolting indifference and savage hardness of heart; of the most exalted and universal sense and perception of political liberty and personal independence, that have ever possessed the heads and hearts of any people, ancient or modern, amid the most debasing voluntary humiliation and vivid affection for tyranny; of the most splendid and effectual efforts in the cause of luxurious accommodation, and miserable failure in the ordinary conveniences of life: as an attempt at some kind of finish to a picture yet incomplete, the French are scientifically the cleanliest, and, practically, among the nastiest, of all civilized people; and have had more genuine nonsense written concerning them, both in visits and revisits, than any other; to the mass of which, I, at any rate, shall make but a small addition. It is a hopeful scheme, no doubt, to form an estimate of the French *morale*, by the standard of English affection and prejudice; and a fair comparative statement of national demoralization (such is the modish phrase) in the aggregate, might occasion a strange and unlooked-for discovery.

Under a far inferior system of agriculture, France of late years has exhibited a striking superiority over this country in providing the first necessities, even to a surplus, for more than double the population. This appears to be effected for the greater part, by men of inferior property and estimation in the scale of society, to the English farmers. We indeed sometimes read of scientific agriculture in the transactions of the learned societies in France, but hear little of their eminent and improving cultivators; and, if the Tullian Duhamel has left any successors in that country, they are not to be found within the narrow limits of my information. The French equal us in their breeds of horned cattle, without possessing equal general advantages of pasture, and, as it should seem, are considerably

considerably our superiors in the management of Merino sheep: they are far behind us in the construction and aptitude of the implements of husbandry. Few of their farms exhibit large stocks of cattle, or any prominent number of labourers, human or brute; and travellers marvel much at the extensive breadths of corn which they behold springing up, the abundant result of such an apparent small and inadequate quantum of labour; women and boys perform a very considerable and very active part, and, among the beasts of draught, asses take their turn, in company with horses, not greatly their superiors. The farm-horses in general are of an inferior description, and, by custom, kept so poorly throughout the winter, as just to prove their existence by the bare ability to move about; their ordinary horse-food is called *gros forage*, being a mixture of clover, lucerne, sainfoin, and other articles, with straw. France is the country of abundance and of cheapness, the product of smaller capitals and less skill than in the Netherlands and in England.

Merino sheep seem not to have extended much to the northern departments of France, where the climate is said not to be favourable to them; their price, so high previously to the invasion of Spain, has since accommodated itself to the ordinary price of sheep. In the above departments, the sheep are of the long and coarse-woolled breed, are housed every night, and fed upon straw and cut artificial grasses, green or dry. The mode of shepherding in France, where the whole country is open field, forms a curious instance of primitive simplicity and ingenuity, and, perhaps, of the superior docility of the continental dog: sheep are depastured in the lanes and ditches, and upon the partition banks, the flock being always attended by a shepherd and three or four dogs; the duty to which these dogs have been especially trained is to prevent the sheep from straying out of their bounds, and trespassing upon the corn; to this end, two dogs are stationed, one at each extremity of the boundary upon which the sheep feed, the dogs parading continually at a double quick march between the sheep and the corn, meeting each other half way, and never failing to seize the straying sheep.

The vicinity of Cambray is described as the sink of France, at any rate the constant rains of the present year have rendered it such: it is moreover characterized as the land of black currants and

grasshoppers. Crops of all kinds have received full as much injury as in this country. Potatoes were short, and will be dear, the soldiers, in aid of the farmers' distress, harvesting great quantities of those roots, without orders. The French beans are so entirely spoiled, that enough could not be gathered for seed, the haulm appearing quite black, as from the effect of fire. There is much misery in France, and haggard eyes and famished cheeks too often present themselves. Bread is both dear and of bad quality, price five sous, or two-pence half-penny per pound, whilst the labourer earns but fifteen sous, or seven-pence half-penny per day; this class seldom tastes flesh-meat in France. On the whole, however, living is still cheaper there than in England; as one proof of which, two pair of pigeons, with the sauce and potatoes, were lately purchased in Cambray market for twenty-four sous, or one shilling; and, by another bargain, ten pigeons were bought for as many pence; those birds, however, superabound in that neighbourhood.

Of curiosities, to which I was before a stranger, I find the following—a breed of tail-less fowls of beautiful plumage, the cocks of which are crowned with a large and bright red turban. Another breed of fowls which will not eat corn, and a breed of granivorous dogs. An orphan bitch, rescued from the field of Waterloo, has since produced a litter of milk without puppies; and has, at the suggestion of nature, obviated the danger of inflammation, by sucking herself night and day.

I have at length obtained intelligence of the *vin de Brie*, as pale in colour as white linen, of which I read at sixteen years of age, in the works of a continental physician, and could never afterwards obtain any tidings until last year, when my correspondent described it—‘as white as the table-cloth, and as strong as thunder.’

By consequences, the farmers are in better circumstances in the southern and more fertile provinces, where beautifully fine linen is in common use in their houses, and, in many, considerable quantities of plate. Of their disposition and degree of intelligence, it is by no means, in the present times, an easy matter to form any satisfactory estimate, from their habitual reserve towards the English, which often assumes the semblance of churlishness. But they are essentially a social, moral, and kind-hearted people; and, to appearance, happy

happy in their families and their occupations. How they reconcile their universal and excessive attachment to *Napoleone le Grand* and to *Napoleone Roi de Rome*, with their original ideas of liberty, my informant found the same difficulty to account in France, which his humble servant had already experienced in England, in the parallel case. Here indeed, by way of apology, I was assured by a great patriot, that liberty was good for nothing in France, *as unable to support itself*; but I should be glad to be informed of that country, where liberty can support herself, in opposition to cannon and musketry, directed by the genius and experience of cockaded patriots. All that has been written of the general substitution, in France, of a moral for the ancient theological system, appears to be correct, with the exception of occasional examples of the grossest superstition and attachment to that spawn of fanaticism, witchcraft, conjuring, and fortune-telling. The truth is, one part of the revolutionists had no leisure, and the other no inclination, for public instruction—*hinc illæ lachrymæ*.

The superior classes of the French people not being particularly nice on the score of lodging, much delicacy on that head cannot be expected among the ordinary inhabitants of the country; nor is that land of taste and refinement overladen with a scrupulous personal fastidiousness. The common farm-houses are mean and inconvenient hovels, having no upper-story, but a suite of four or five rooms, with earth or brick-floors, like a range of stabling. It would be an English or a Dutch idea, not a French, to suppose these floors are ever washed. The stoves in common use, do not say much in favour of French skill in the conveniences and comforts of life. When any article of cookery is to be placed upon the fire, it is necessary as a preliminary, to take off the whole top of the stove, when out rushes flame, smoke, and ashes, as from a volcano, covering the whole room. These people, too, are pretty uniform in their neglect of temples, no such one being ever thought of among them, as is so indispensably necessary an appendage to a house in England and most other civilized countries. The French peasantry offer their oblations at random, *sub dio*, of which, the outsides of their houses, their garden walks, and few hedge-rows, afford the most abundant and savoury testimonials. Indeed,

so little consequence do even their women attach to secrecy on certain physical occasions, that the most decent of them will step to the public street-door, with as little concern as an Englishman shews in turning to the wall. The French generally contrive to crowd all their beds into one room, each bed being placed in a close recess in the wall,—a description of lodging with which they ought to have no asthmatic patients. As a characteristic anecdote of these children of Nature,—in the same room and adjoining beds, were lodged the father and mother, and twin sons of five-and-twenty years of age.

The dress of these people is said to be very well represented upon the English stage; they have little variety in their habiliments, wearing no stockings but on holidays, when women, who have the means, put on a cotton gown and a cap full of large staring flowers, having beneath, a caul of pink glazed cotton to flash them. According to ancient French usage, young children are still bedizenned in the adult fashion, female infants being put into a burlesque full dress of gowns, caps, and aprons; but that which is far more to be regretted, the children are generally found rude and untaught, and too often troublesome, spiteful, and cruel, as young demons.

The diet of a French farm-house would be thought any thing rather than luxurious in an English one. Instead of tea and coffee, the French will slop down their primitive throats, as a breakfast, a *bouilli* of cabbage and all kinds of vegetables, well larded with a large dab of fat pork; and beyond that there seems little variety in any other meal, fat pork being their standard flesh viand, only that they are far more economical of it than we of this country. The women wearing no stays, and living chiefly on soup and a loose vegetable diet, their form, as may be expected, is usually of a full Grecian size; and some of them are said to be as coarse and uncouth in their manners as in their persons. French women, I find, characterized generally—fascinating as angels, and artful as devils; the wives holding an absolute dominion over their husbands, and having very few ideas in common with the English ones, on the subject of decorum. The manners and language of the stage at Cambray, it is presumed, would not be tolerated, for a moment, at any play-house in England.

Justice towards brute animals, with compassion

compassion and solicitude for the happiness of every living thing, being a vital part of the religion of me and mine, who, sooth to say, are not overburdened with the common-place and artificial kind, induced me to request a strict inquiry into the treatment of animals in France. I had been accustomed to see much kindness in the French emigrants towards beasts; but a French writer on Egypt, whose name hangs at my pen's point, I recollected, gave a distressing account of the unfeeling and barbarous usage of cats in his country: and Miss Williams has denounced the torture of calves in France, inflicted by two-legged beasts, who, unfortunately, have never themselves experienced what it is to be dragged for hours together in a cart, over a stoney and jolting road, with their heads hanging down. I regret to say, that the enquiry has not proved altogether favorable to the character of my old favorites, the French people; I yet console myself, that the following cannot be a general specimen of the vulgar mind in France. My friend had a mare beating herself to pieces; under the tortures of the disease, vulgarly called the mad-staggers. Unable to endure the sight of such an extremity of animal misery, he sent for a proper person to put a period to the poor creature's sufferings, by cutting its throat. It was nearly night, and the man used a thousand plausible arguments for deferring the business until the next morning; but what were the astonishment and indignation of my friend to find, that the motive for delay of this insensible hell-hound, was, the expectation that the mare would live until the morning, and that her skin would be taken off with less labour while she was yet hot! Thus the Spanish hunters in South America, according to the writer of Anson's Voyage, suffer the cattle which they have noosed to perish in agonies, which bursts the fleshy fibres and loosens the hide.

A correspondent, some time ago, enquired why I styled my tortoise *Iusitana*, and whether, by that term, it was intended to designate any particular species of the tortoise. I merely called it so as coming from Portugal, having no skill either in tortoises or natural history. It died in about six months, to my satisfaction, it being a source of disquiet to have about me an animal, to which Nature has denied the power of expressing to us its wants, its pleasures, or its miseries. Beside, I abominate

the practice of keeping animals in a state of unnatural solitude and imprisonment; a sentiment which I humbly recommend to the consideration of those, who inflict the horrors of everlasting imprisonment upon singing birds, for their own amusement.

Somers-Town.

J. LAURENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE questions of your correspondent Mr. William Goodman, relative to America, in the first number of the present volume, remaining so long unnoticed by any of your numerous intelligent friends, shews the great dearth of information, and the contracted state of knowledge, existing in this country, of the internal state and political economy of that land of liberty. For this accumulated and dense fog which surrounds us, we are particularly indebted to the system, which would not only rub off every germ from the tree of liberty, but would apply the axe of political expediency to the very root. There are, however, some beautiful varied and vivid rays which, through a private medium, occasionally penetrate the gloom. Your correspondent, in the effusions of his admiration of the character of that memorable friend of liberty and man, William Penn, calling him "the wisest of all lawgivers," doubtless forgot that the lawgiver of the Jews, at the establishment of their theocracy, was emphatically called *Wisdom*. On the questions of your correspondents I briefly submit the following observations, which have one merit—their scrupulous adherence to TRUTH.

It has never been known, I believe, that any president or member of the executive has been found guilty of a neglect of duty or breach of trust; there have been instances of suspicion, as of the conduct of the late secretary of war, in which case the people being so perfectly represented, the public voice was heard, a resignation immediately followed, and he sunk into oblivion. As little of political corruption and undue influence exists as is possible in the present imperfect state of man; the wisdom of the wisest human legislators has been united to guard against it, in the noble and beautiful simplicity of the constitution, which any man may possess for about two shillings; that, wherever it makes its appearance, which rarely happens, it is easily detected and as easily corrected. Every direct tax-payer, having

having a vote, is interested in preserving the purity of the body politic, and the perfect and complete representation of the people.

The only pensioners known in the United States are, disabled soldiers and seamen, whose pay is regulated by their former rank and length of service; but they are all so provided for, that none are wandering vagrants. Any person having filled the office of president has his letters postage-free for life, but even this is by a resolution of Congress for each individual, on his going out of office.

The laws being in all cases framed by the true representatives of the people, and the officers for their due administration always appointed by them, they are respected as the servants of the public; and their sentences, with every civil regulation, quietly and peaceably executed. I understand there has been but one man executed in Washington city for the last fifteen years.

Collectors of the revenue there are very few; but, as they are appointed under the laws which the people themselves have made, and being indispensable appendages, are officially respected. The principal revenue is derived from goods imported, which, in course, is collected through the medium of custom-houses. A friend of mine, who farms 500 acres of fine land, pays only 30 shillings per annum direct taxes.

The press is really and perfectly free; the corruptions prevalent in certain countries in Europe have occasionally employed all the influence they were capable of upon that powerful engine for the dissemination of error and false representation, to accomplish the most diabolical of political purposes; but truth must, and does now, effectually triumph, and glories in the perfect freedom of the press as her omnipotent ally.

Liberty of conscience is perfectly complete in every state, and religious persecution is unknown, as it must ever be in a country where there is no particular sect or denomination patronized by law, under the proscribing title of "the Establishment." There are no game laws, all wild animals are equally free to all. The price of wheat is now 9s. per bushel, and other grain in proportion: the manufacture of malt, and the consequent introduction of ale and porter, are but recent; the demand for them is greatly increasing, and the malting and brewing businesses are very lucrative. Wines of all kinds are cheap,

as the duties upon imported wines are small. The finest French brandy usually about 12s. per gallon; beef 5d., mutton 4d., lamb 5d., pork 4d., veal 5d. or 6d. per pound; poultry and fish plentiful and cheap; fine turkeys from 1s. up to 18d. each. Agricultural labourers from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per day. Farmers' carpenters 7s. and 8s., better hands 9s. and 10s., Blacksmiths 10s.; bricklayers and plasterers 9s.; tailors 10s.; in all these branches, by the piece, much larger earnings are made. This class of men do not pay direct taxes, except where they keep a dog. A suit of men's plain useful clothes, the manufacture of the United States, from 50s. to 60s. The silk manufacture is not introduced, nor would it answer, as goods can be obtained from other countries cheaper than they can be got up there; as every artisan and labourer is well paid for his talent and time. The raw materials produced in the country, as hemp, flax, cotton, wool, furs, metals, &c. they have every facility of manufacturing; but the manufacturer is not now well remunerated, owing to the great influx and depression in value of European goods. The manufacture of hats is, however, an excellent branch. The printing of calicoes, and dying in all its varieties, are well known; but, from the same cause, must experience a temporary suspension.

There is no subject, of a public nature, that has been more ably and fully discussed, than the establishment of a general States Bank: after all, the people consider it of great national advantage. The commercial interests had suffered much inconvenience, as the private bank-notes of one state were not negotiable in the next state, or one more distant; consequently were exchanged through the medium of brokers residing on the borders, who, of course, charged a percentage for transacting the business. The object has been to establish a general States Bank, the notes negotiable throughout the Union, and by Branch Banks afford every facility required in a circulating medium, and yet so constituted that no spring can move but at the sovereign will of the people, which is fully expressed by their representatives in Congress; for over this national bank the executive have no exclusive power, nor can they ever handle it for base political or corrupt purposes.

Hence we see, that the internal prosperity, happiness, and peace, of a nation, and the consequent extension of its glory and honor abroad, can only be preserved by

by the natural sovereignty of the people retaining its ascendancy; and the unalienable and imprescriptible rights and immunities of citizens, founded on the eternal and unvariable laws of justice and equality, being held sacred and inviolate to every member of the community.

CLEMENT COOTE.

Sutton, near Ely; Nov. 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON our return to Koningsberg, after the Treaty of Tilsit, I had time to examine the Admiralty and the other establishments of the port of that city, which are equally remarkable for the beauty of their construction, as for their commodious distribution; and I made an excursion, by sea, with delight along all the western coast of Frischhafen to Pillau, where the great amber fishery is established. The fishermen sold us a collection of rough pieces of this yellow amber, *succinum*, in each of which we discovered various insects, as bees, beetles, ants, &c. We did not see them fish this kind of bitumen, but we learnt from the fishermen that this substance was thrown on the shore during great storms, under the form of a liquid froth, which hardened quickly on exposure to the air.

Writers are not agreed on the nature of amber, and the principles which compose it; but, reflecting on the variety of insects found in the concrete morsels, and on the little analogy there is between this substance and the bitumens, the resins, and the gums, I am inclined to believe that it is as much the product of those masses of honey and wax which accumulated in grand quantity in the trunks of old trees of the immense forests of Western Europe, as of those found on the shores of the seas of the old Continent, where there is ordinarily a vast number of bees. The injuries of the air and tempests overturn the trees, or they fall from age, when they are imbedded in the turf and remain there, continuing to be saturated with the gases and the mineral acids which it contains, and thus changes the nature of the honey, until the rain, storms, the melting of the snows, sweep them in torrents to the rivers, and thus to the sea, the honey being still in a liquid state; there the conflicting waves detach the masses, impregnate them with the chemical principles of the seawater, throw them on the surface in

pieces sufficiently small for their tenacity to overcome the power of the waves. Thus exposed to the air, they perhaps imbibe new principles, acquire a greater consistency, and are thrown by the action of the waves on the coast; the insects we find in them are caught either in the flowing of the honey on the fall of a tree, or perhaps in their passage to the sea, which envelopes them in the mass; this, becoming concrete, preserves them in their natural forms and colours.

These pieces of yellow amber are cut at Koningsberg into all kinds of ornaments. The Egyptian physicians strongly recommend their use for women and children; according to them, a necklace and bracelet of yellow amber, which is a very pretty ornament, prevents vapours and nervous affections: they pretend also, that yellow amber for children removes disorders of worms, &c.; and, when they wear much, protects them from the electrical current, which, in great storms, might strike them. This reasoning sufficiently agrees with the observations afforded by experience; for my own part, I am of opinion that ladies cannot make choice of ornaments so useful, under many respects, as those of amber, which are beautiful without being too expensive.

D. J. LARREY.

Paris; Nov. 2, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Y. in your last number, p. 334, I conceive, is not quite correct in supposing the openings he observed in the nectaries of the scarlet-runner kidney-beans to be natural. I do not recollect ever seeing the bees busy about the flowers of this plant, but have very frequently seen them collecting honey from the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, by piercing the horn-shaped nectaries of its flowers; and, if they obtain honey from the scarlet-runner, I have no doubt but it is by the same process. From frequent attention to the habits of these little insects, I am of opinion they do not attempt to collect honey from those flowers whose nectaries are too deep for them to reach it by the opening of the corollas, except in bad seasons, or late in the summer; in which case they always make an opening with their proboscis into the melliferous reservoir.

Epping;
Nov. 22, 1816.

T. SQUIRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when every thinking man in Great Britain is convinced of the indispensable necessity of a Reform of Parliament, and when half the adult population are signing petitions to demand it as their right, it would serve the public cause if you would give place, in your miscellany, to some documents, which would instruct the petitioners in the nature and foundation of their claims. I may assert, without flattery, that half the thinking people in England read your pages; the importance, therefore, of filling them with sound information is evident. I am your devoted friend,

S. K. WILLIAMS.

Bath; Oct. 1816.

ANTIQUITY OF PARLIAMENTS.

"Having called together a general assembly both of the clergy and people"—*Ethelbert*, 603;

"At which council were present, the archbishops and bishops of England, Buthred king of Mercia, Edmund king of East Anglia, and of abbots, abbesses, dukes, earls, and great men of the whole kingdom, and faithful subjects a great multitude, who all approved of this royal act, to which the dignified persons subscribed their names."—*Ethelwolf*, 855.

"King Sigebert growing incorrigible, the great men and people of Wessex assembled together in the beginning of the second year of his reign, and deposed him with unanimous consent."

"In the reign of Edward the elder were assembled the bishops, abbots, the faithful subjects or vassals, the great men and people, in the kingdom of Wessex."

There is a provision in Magna Charta on the subject of representation, which seems to be the origin of the separation of Parliament into two houses. "It must be recollected, that during the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and King John, tenants *in capite*, or barons, were, by the splitting of the baronies into smaller tenancies *in chief*, (who all held immediately of the crown,) so multiplied, that a very irregular representation of the kingdom arose, these lesser barons having an equal share in the representation with the most potent."

"And, for the assessing of scutage, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and great

barons of the realm, singly, by our letters."—*Magna Charta*, sec. xvii.

"And furthermore, we shall cause to be summoned, in general, by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, at a certain day; that is to say, forty days (before their meeting) at least, to a certain place; and in all letters of such summons we will declare the cause of such summons."—*Magna Charta*, sec. xviii.

"Furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs, and shall have the common council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of their aids."—*Magna Charta*, xvi.

THEIR DURATION.

"For maintenance of the said articles and statutes, and redress of divers mischiefs and grievances which daily happen, a Parliament shall be holden every year—as at another time was ordained by statute"—36 *Edw. III.*

THEIR INVIOABILITY.

"The election of members of Parliament ought to be free; and that, for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently."—*Bill of Rights*.

THE TRIENNIAL ACT.

6th *William and Mary*, c. 2.

Whereas by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom frequent parliaments ought to be held; and whereas frequent and new parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the king and people, we your Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your most excellent Majesties, that it may be declared and enacted in this present Parliament; and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's and Queen's most excellent Majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from henceforth a Parliament should be holden once in three years at the least.

2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That within three years at the farthest, from and after the dissolution of this present Parliament, and so from time to time, for ever hereafter, within three years at the farthest, from

from and after the determination of every other Parliament, legal writs under the Great Seal shall be issued, by direction of your Majesties, your heirs, and successors, for calling, assembling, and holding another new Parliament.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That, from henceforth, no Parliament whatsoever, that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this present Parliament shall cease and determine on the first day of November, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, unless their Majesties shall think fit to dissolve it sooner.

PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Upon the last reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, the Lords Devonshire, Weymouth, Aylesbury, and Halifax, entered the following protest against it, viz. "Because it tended to the continuance of the present Parliament longer than, as they apprehended, was agreeable to the constitution of England, and because of the ill consequences which in many respects might attend it."

THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM'S SPEECH AGAINST THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

He observed, that frequent Parliaments were of the essence of the English constitution, and were sanctioned by the practice of ages; that the members of the lower house were delegated by the body of the nation for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which they were no longer the representatives of the people; that, by thus lengthening, at their own pleasure, the duration of their own authority, they deprived the people of the only remedy which the wisdom of our ancestors had provided against the ignorance and corruption of those who might be tempted to betray the trust reposed in them. He affirmed, that a long Parliament would both enhance the temptations, and multiply the opportunities, of a vitious ministry, to undermine the integrity and independence of Parliaments far beyond what could occur if they were 'short and frequent.'

MR. SHIPPEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shippen expressed himself in these memorable words: "I humbly

conceive we have it not in our power to consent to this Bill; for I cannot discover by what rule of reason, or law, we, who are only representatives, can enlarge to our advantage the authority delegated to us; or that, by virtue of such delegated authority, we can destroy the fundamental rights of our constitution

"This House has no legislative authority but what it derives from the people. The members of this assembly were chosen under the Triennial Act; our trust is therefore a triennial trust; and, if we extend it beyond the strict legal duration, we cease, from that instant, to be the trustees of the people, and are our own electors:—from that instant we act by an unwarrantable assumption of power, and take upon us to create a new constitution; for, though it is a received maxim in civil science, that the supreme legislature cannot be bound, yet an exception is necessarily implied, that it is restrained from subverting the foundation on which it stands."

SIR ROBERT RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

"No!" said he, "not septennial, but annual parliaments, are the true constitutional remedy for all grievances! This was our ancient constitution, and every departure from it has been attended with inconvenience and injury.—Since the Triennial Act passed, ten successive parliaments have sat, two long and bloody wars have been waged, our factions ran high, and our enemies were vigilant; yet no such inconveniences were felt as are now apprehended or alleged, nor were any attempts made by them, as far as I have heard, to our prejudice, during the temporary ferments of those elections.

"Would the king establish his throne in the hearts of his subjects, the most sure and effectual way would be by frequent appeals to the people, for such appeals generate confidence, and confidence is a great advance towards agreement and affection.

"Will not the people say with reason, if this Bill should pass, that, when the original term of delegation is elapsed, you are no longer their representatives? In my opinion, (with great submission I speak it,) king, lords, and commons, can no more continue a Parliament beyond its natural duration, than they can make a Parliament. The wisest governments, it is well known, have ever been the most cautious in continuing those persons in authority to whom they have entrusted the supreme power. A

standing Parliament, and a standing army, are convertible, and fit instruments to support each other's power."

THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

1st George I. Stat. II. c. 38.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the 6th year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, (of ever blessed memory,) entitled, "An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of parliaments;" it was, among other things, enacted, that from thenceforth no Parliament whatsoever, that should at any time then after be called, assembled, or held, should have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, the said Parliament should be appointed to meet: and whereas it has been found by experience, that the said clause hath proved very grievous and burthensome, by occasioning much greater and more continued expences in order to elections of members to serve in Parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities among the subjects of this realm, than were ever known before the said clause was enacted; and the said provision, if it should continue, may probably, at this juncture, when a restless and popish faction are designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government: be it enacted, by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this present Parliament, and all Parliaments that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall and may respectively have continuance for seven years, and no longer, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, this present Parliament hath been, or any future Parliament shall be, appointed to meet, unless this present, or any such Parliament hereafter be summoned, shall be sooner dissolved by his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE can be little doubt but that those persons who, on true Christian principles, are desirous of preventing the mode of settling national differences by going to war, should cease;

must also wish to see the disgraceful and wicked custom, commonly called duelling, put a stop to.

Whether the Society mentioned in your Magazine for "Promoting Peace" can, consistently with their plan, circulate pamphlets on this subject, must be left to their consideration; but, as killing men in duels is a sort of warfare, perhaps they might, without any great stretch of their plan, do so.

Some years ago a book (I believe a Prize Essay,) was published against this crime; where it was printed, or where now to be had, I know not, but shall be glad to be informed.

The abominable practice here mentioned might, there is reason to believe, with much less exertion than is necessary to remove other evils, be entirely got rid of—it wants to be disgraced: the law is very strong against it, the parties, if death ensues, being guilty of murder. Hoping this subject may be brought before the public, and some effectual means be taken to stop the progress of this sort of murder, I shall conclude.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

Nov. 22, 1816.

* * * The Society against War have just printed their **THIRD TRACT**; and, as it applies to **DUELLING** as well as to **WAR**, it will not fail to gratify our correspondent, and all men who prefer the gratification of their moral feelings to the indulgence of their passions.—EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PLANS of a Parliamentary Reform are now become so numerous, and so many are continually issuing from the press, that for the most part they are not worth the attention of the public.

With respect to triennial elections, I think them far better than annual elections, or than one-third part vacating their seats every year; for there would arise a difficulty *who* were to determine, and then *what* part should vacate; for, in the course of three years, there are so many elections by one member dying, another accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, another a place under government, and another promoted to the House of Peers, that there would be very great confusion. When the ministers vacated their seats, it would not make much difference, for they are always sure of being re-elected, as they would take care of a rotten borough in case

case of being rejected elsewhere, and their expences would be defrayed by government; and, on the whole, the independent part would be worst off.

It is, I believe, a regulation, that no such one as a Custom-house officer, or officer in the Excise, and the like, can vote at an election. This rule, I suppose, of course relates equally to all those who hold any official situation under government. Such a regulation is necessary, for of course they would vote for the partizans of government, be their inclination what it will; and it would not thus far be a just and equal representation: but I hold that all others, who are directly taxed, should have a vote; for, as they pay taxes, they surely ought to have a vote.

I perfectly agree with Mr. Lofft, in your last number, respecting the poll being taken in several places, and begun and ended in one day, as the most effectual preventative of drunkenness, riot, &c. which will ever accompany an election.

I think that all members, as at present, on any appointment, should vacate their seats; but that, unless the member thus vacating his seat be a minister of state, and not a mere sinecure-holder, he should not be re-eligible: for the mere sinecure-holders, who have no pretensions to any such things as rewards, not having been in the service of their country, are a set of idle drones, who grow fat on the wealth of the nation, merely for voting with the minister; and therefore, when they have any such appointment, they should not have it in their power to lend any further aid to the minister, for that is not a fair representation; for, as they are corrupted, they have no principle, and would vote only as their interest led them. Or (if it ever be the case), when one who has been fighting for his king and country, is appointed to a sinecure, should his political sentiments be on the popular side, those to his gratitude will be at variance, and he will be forced to sacrifice the one to the other.

Such things as members being sent by such a place as Old Sarum, where there is but one house,—and Newtown and Little Yarmouth, the inhabitants of which are mostly labourers and fishermen, are quite ridiculous; and all patronage should of course be removed from more extensive boroughs; and, on such towns as do not send members, the right should be conferred: for, without all this, there never will be, and never

can be, a just and equitable representation of the nation in Parliament.

Every one, of course, supposes his own plan is best: that is perfectly natural. Cartwright, Pitt, Burdett, Low, Grey, and all others, doubtless, thought their own “the most simple and most practicable, with respect to suffrage; the most just in principle, and perfectly safe and beneficial in practice.”

I am most decidedly against annual elections, or one-third part vacating their seats every year. I think that no good could be derived from any such plan. It would only cause a great deal of confusion, and it would be all the same in the end as a general election every three years. I think that a delegated representation, for any time less than three years, (except on occasional vacancies,) to be altogether useless; as that is not a delegation longer than appears necessary, expedient, and altogether safe, for constitutional freedom.

I would make a very wide distinction between ministers of state and mere sinecure-holders. The presence of the former I hold to be absolutely necessary; that of the latter altogether useless and dangerous, as it respects constitutional freedom.

Whether each county be divided into two districts, and one member chosen by each, or whether they are chosen as at present, I think of no importance; but to the former, if to either, I would give the preference, as that would prevent compromise. Mr. Lofft thinks compromise not to be feared, if reform were radical; but, while the present ministry are in office, Mr. L. need be under no apprehension for a radical reform: the most that could be expected would be but partial.

I do not very clearly understand Mr. Wyvell's and Mr. Battley's plans as minutely as those spoken of before; but, from what I have heard, I have no doubt but that they go quite as far as Mr. Lofft's, “as sufficiently and permanently to identify the House of Commons with its constituents, the commons of the realm.”

THOMAS KIRKE.

London; September 6, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR valuable Magazine contains, in the recent numbers, many enquiries after cheap places of living: though I wish not to encourage emigration, yet, as a statistical question, I send

send you an answer. In the environs of Paris, that is, from ten to twenty miles, lodgings and house-rent are very cheap. At Taverny, in the Valley of Montmorency, fifteen miles from Paris, the most picturesque and healthy spot that can be imagined, a first-floor may be had, consisting of seven rooms, furnished, four beds, large kitchen, oven, jack, fountain, &c.; two cellars, stable, wood-house, piggery, poultry-yard, and two gardens, with grape vines, bearing ordinarily 300 to 500 lbs. of choice grapes; all the walls planted with peach, apricot, green-gage, nectarine, and pear trees; of which the peaches, apricots, and nectarines alone produce upwards of 1000, and the pear-trees from about 2000 to 3000; besides abundance of vegetables of all kinds, for a family of six or eight persons. The rent is only 20*l.* per annum, and no taxes: stages pass the door, morning and evening, to and from Paris; the fare 20*d.* Butchers' meat, 5*d.* per lb. of 18 ounces; butter, 10*d.*; fresh laid eggs, 6*d.* per dozen; wine of the country, 3½*d.* per bottle; pure cyder, the juice of the fruit, only 2*d.* per beer-quart; milk, 1½*d.* per quart; green-gages, in the season, 4*d.* per hundred; Orleans plums, 2*d.* per hundred; cherries, the finest, 1½*d.* per lb.; peaches, two for a penny; and every thing in proportion. As I occupied these apartments in question last summer, I know, by experience, that a family may live well, and even elegantly, at Taverny, at 1*s.* per head, per diem. Affairs confining me to Paris, my expences are of course greatly increased; my lodgings cost me six guineas per month, but they are superb, and in the best quarter of Paris; but even here my house expences for myself and my cook, living in a very good style, drinking macon and claret at dinner, and white wines at dessert, taking my coffee and a glass of liqueurs, as *creme de rose*, *vanille curacao*, &c. does not stand me in 30*s.* per week, even though friends drop in occasionally to breakfast, and are treated with coffee, wine, fruit, preserved fruits, and liqueurs.

Yesterday I had a party to dinner of six: a delicious soup; *remoué*; *entrecôte*, boiled beef, a French tart, a stewed wild duck, salt cod (caper sauce), calves' brains, *hors-d'œuvres*, pickled cucumbers, nasturtium flowers (pickled), tunny, olives. The *roti* (roast)—a capon, a cock-pheasant; salad, green peas, spinage, *creme au chocolat*, *creme au macaroni*. The dessert—grapes, peaches, pears,

biscuits, cherry-jam, cheese, red-currant jelly. The wines—macon, Bordeaux, chablis, saunterne, champagne. Coffee (Moka). Liqueurs—Cogniac brandy (27 years old), *curacao vanille*, *creme de rose*, *ratafin de framboise*, and *creme di café Moka*. Such was our dinner and dessert, Mr. Editor; the whole expence of which did not exceed 2½ guineas: let any of your correspondents match this luxurious economy if they can.

Paris; Nov. 11, 1816. A FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been remarked, that seasons similar to the present have occurred at intervals of sixteen or seventeen years; not having the means of ascertaining the fact, by reference to many authorities, I submit the enquiry to your pages, as a curious subject of scientific speculation; annexing a list of years nearly corresponding to the above intervals, in which I have been able to ascertain the fact of any severity of season of deficiency of produce—

1816	1683	1389
1799	1459	1338
1783	1426	1251
1764	1407	1234

A. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE agents of delusion are busily at work, endeavouring to persuade us, that the system of taxation is no evil! That "a rich government makes a poor people," the genius of Paine has clearly demonstrated; and, that a poor people and a rich government must necessarily be vicious, the two following statements will place beyond dispute.

How childish are all the remedies for these glaring and alarming evils, except that of a remission of taxation; and how can a remission of taxation take place without a parliamentary reform?

Number of prisoners tried for the County of Warwick:—

	1792.	1815.	1816.
Lent Assizes	48.....	100.....	112
Summer ditto	42.....	29.....	73
Epiphany Sessions	8.....	86.....	71
Easter ditto	2.....	35.....	59
Midsummer ditto	3.....	49.....	100
Michaelmas ditto	3.....	53.....	105
	106	352	520
		Disbursements	

Disbursements of the overseers of St. Mary's, Warwick, from Easter 1792 to 1793, 1815 to 1816.

Butter	£ 5 15 4	£ 8 17 11
Cheese	33 3 6½	85 2 5½
Coals	39 4 7½	45 17 5
County Rates	39 0 0	138 3 6
Casual Payments	350 14 8½	824 14 6½
Grocery	28 1 10½	84 10 7½
House Disbursements	21 9 9	29 4 11
Flour	109 10 6	148 13 0
Bread	45 16 6	
Meat	126 11 3	236 5 11
Malt	87 18 5	71 8 0
Salaries	72 5 0	101 13 0
Rents	52 5 6	99 11 3
Milk	6 14 6	12 18 3
Oatmeal	4 1 8	6 2 0
Weavers	16 10 3	8 19 4
Weekly Payments	470 8 6	1012 14 6
Flax, Hurd, &c	69 0 6	18 4 2
Leather	32 3 3	
Apprentices	18 10 7	
	£1629 6 3	£2933 0 9½

It would give me much pleasure to see your pages occupied with similar statements from other places; they are not only genuine signs of the times; but, as the poor-rates must inevitably increase if the present system is persisted in, and as the overseers of every place have a different system of management, some new method may possibly be discovered by a comparison of statements, beneficial to others.

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick;

Nov. 17, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE fatal restoration of Charles the Second was not more destructive of the liberties, than it was of the literature, of this country. The same flood of corruption which swept away "that fierce democratic," brought with it those poisonous elements which have infected our literature, almost down to the present day. Then the nauseous sentimentality, the pompous declamation, the miserable sacrifice of sense to sound, which had been before confined to the French school of poetry, became equally characteristic of the English; and bards, who, under the patronage of Cromwell had begun to "put forth the tender leaves of hope," perverted their

fine talents to the service of "a ribald king and court," who

"Bade them toil unto make them sport,
Demanding for their niggard pay,
Fit for their souls, a looser lay,
Licentious satire, song, and play."

Thus, in a few years, England shewed no traces of what she had been in those days, when Blake conquered, Milton sang, and Cromwell governed.

Dryden is the foremost of these apostate poets. After writing some most nervous and elegant lines on the Protector, he, with an equal sacrifice of taste and principle, composed his fulsome panegyric on the restored Stuart. He is the father of the Anglo-Gallic school, the model of Pope, and the ultimate source to which all the Darwinian and Della-Cruscan fopperies may fairly be traced. He was the first who forsook Nature; and, when that land-mark is once lost sight of, it is impossible to calculate in what ocean of absurdities we may eventually be engulfed. Dryden is the father of that poetical language, the theme of Dr. Johnson's praise, which Pope refined upon, which Gray carried still further, and which Darwin and Della Crusca worked up to its highest pitch of "exquisite no meaning." But Dryden possessed more genius than any of his imitators, and has left us much to admire, although perhaps more to lament. To his affecting account of his projected Epic Poem, may be applied his own beautiful remark, which he somewhere makes on a similar subject: "We read it with the same feelings as a merchant peruses the invoice of a vessel which has been lost on her voyage."

The fame of Pope, as a poet, must rest on his "Rape of the Lock," perhaps the most elegant trifle that ever was written. The Essay on Man is a collection of apophthegms, which have long dazzled by their brilliancy, but which have been little understood; and which, the oftener they are perused, will appear less comprehensible. They are the sentiments of Bolingbroke, embellished with elegant versification, by one who did not understand their tendency. The Dunciad, the Essay on Criticism, the Elegy, have their merits; but, if Pope had never written any thing else, his title to the name of poet would have been at least equivocal.

Goldsmith is generally classed with this school, but he resembles it only in his style; for, as it has been justly remarked,

marked, there is "an originality about him which entitles him to rank higher than the highest form in the school of Pope." Some of the home touches in the Deserted Village can be compared to nothing but the masterly pictures of Shakspeare.

I intend shortly to conclude these letters by a slight examination of the poetical writings of Young, Thomson, Akenside, and Cowper. H. NEELE.

Kentish-Town; Nov. 9, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you are a true abolitionist, constantly proving your determined hatred to slavery, and your zeal in the investigation of truth, I beg leave to claim a few columns of your valuable Magazine, in reply to a "Defence of the African Institution, by Alethes," published by you a few months since.

Alethes says, that "your correspondent, like Dr. Thorpe, unfairly identifies the African Institution with the Sierra-Leone Company, and the officers of government at Sierra Leone;" it is, however, well known, that, when the Abolition Act passed (March, 1807), the Sierra-Leone Company surrendered their nominal management of Sierra Leone to government, and at that instant the African Institution was established; that the chief managers of the company became the chief directors of the institution, and every officer in the government-service at Sierra Leone was appointed by the influence of those directors, except Dr. Thorpe.

The directors confess that they advised ministers on African subjects; and, from their own reports and letters, their complete management of every thing relating to Sierra Leone is manifest; yet Alethes assures us the Institution have nothing to do with these things; a modern* author has, by a most happy figure, elucidated this proteus. "The identity of the two establishments (the Sierra-Leone Company and African Institution) may, perhaps not inaptly, be illustrated by the familiar example of a snake, which does not lose its identity merely because it has slipped out of its skin of the preceding year."

"If Dr. Thorpe," says Alethes, "chooses to attack government on their treaties with Spain and Portugal, what have the Institution to do with that; and

yet he labours to make the public believe he does right in making the African Institution the *scape-goat* for the sins of the Sierra-Leone Company, the government, their officers and servants." We have examined carefully, and cannot find a paragraph in Dr. Thorpe's publications attacking government for their treaties with Spain and Portugal; Dr. Thorpe properly censures the Institution for misleading the navy by their confused misconstruction of the Portugal treaties. The Institution confess they did mislead the navy, but that it was from good motives, and under legal advice; and, when Alethes promulgates the sins of the company, of government, their officers and servants, to make the Institution immaculate, he ought to have recollected that the principal *sinless-perfection* gentlemen of the Institution were also managers for the company.

The Reports of the Institution informed us, that about eighty thousand slaves are annually carried from the west coast of Africa by the Portuguese and Spaniards, and that from these about seven thousand have been captured by British cruisers; that is, about one thousand have been liberated out of every hundred thousand enslaved. Of those captured, it appears, that nearly three thousand have been compelled to be soldiers for life, one hundred and fifty have been given to the navy, five hundred apprenticed for life (for we have no proof of liberations on the expiration of the term in the indenture), and the remainder (since Col. M'Carthy became governor,) we shall suppose comfortably settled in the colony. This is the perfection of their labours; now we shall examine the calamity that has attached to their futile attempts at, and unbounded professions for, the abolition of slavery, and the civilization of Africa. From the slave market having become precarious, Dr. Thorpe has most feelingly described the misery entailed upon the negroes from their being driven from place to place for eight and ten months, until a purchaser was procured; but we can go still further in depicting their horrible sufferings. From excellent authority we learn, that, after those unfortunate beings have been purchased and lodged in a depôt, the factors have been so often disappointed by the capture of vessels they expected, to receive the slaves they had provided, that the slaves have perished in their yards from want of food.

Dr. Thorpe and the Institution Reports agree in their statement as to the accumulated

* Negro Emancipation made Easy; p. 59.

accumulated calamities heaped on these unhappy creatures, from the unmerciful manner in which they are now stowed in ships for their transatlantic passage, that increased cargoes in such vessels as escape might compensate for any diminution that had arisen from capture; yet, for effecting little relief, and causing great additional sufferings, those defective abolitionists demand applause; and England has expended a million and a half of money from credulously following their advice.

In cultivation, no advancement has been made; it is true the institution sent some cotton-seed, but no land was prepared for its reception, no implements of husbandry to assist, no experiment to induce the proffered boon to be received by the natives; consequently, this single attempt at cultivation proved abortive. As to diffusing knowledge by schools for teaching Arabic and Soosoo, it was never heard of but in the Institution Reports. Surely Aethes will not require us to bestow praise before the plans for civilization commence. Had this powerful party really and sincerely desired an universal abolition of the slave-trade, how laudably might they have applied to the minister, when England first determined to protect Spain and Portugal, and then manfully have declared they would support him only on condition of his obliging those allies, at that moment, to relinquish the slave-trade. Why did they not say, in 1807, "A partial abolition must be inefficient and impolitic; the enemies of Great Britain cannot carry it on; the friends of this nation, while we are expending our blood and treasures in their defence, will not deny our request in this cause of justice and humanity, or claim such an advantage over our West-India trade. If we are obliged to wound our feelings by continuing war, we must heal them by terminating this barbarous traffic; while we contend for the liberty of Europe, we cannot allow the slavery of Africa." This would have been their language had their object been to eradicate the evil; but abolition was merely a popularity-bell, which the tongue of the declaimer sounded at pleasure. Had the comfort and instruction of the negroes been really an object with the Institution, would they have suffered them for eight years to be cruelly treated, and barbarously neglected? Would they also screen the authors of such criminality from punishment, and load them with praise after the vilest profligacy had been disclosed? Governor

MONTHLY MAG. No. 292.

M'Carthy, in a letter to the Missionary Society, in 1815, mentions that at that time he was establishing schools for the captured negroes, and laments they had not been instituted sooner.

The Institution, from its commencement, professed "to cultivate a friendly connection with the African chiefs, to enlighten their minds, and induce them to substitute a beneficial commerce in place of the slave-trade." How easily might this have been effected; annual presents would incline the chiefs to attend, and we might quickly have convinced them, that more articles conducive to their comfort must be acquired by employing the hands of their people in collecting produce, and improving manufactures, than from bartering the persons of their subjects. But this was not attempted; public benefit would have followed, while private interest must have been curtailed: a partial abolition made Sierra Leone a reservoir of wealth, and that was monopolized by the manager.

The Institution professed to diffuse religion and improve the morals of the African; 500*l.* a-year is allowed for a chaplain, yet, until within a few months, a regular clergyman never was sent to Sierra Leone. The Institution inform us, that settlement contains four or five hundred inhabitants; but the Wesley Society declare, that it contains one thousand Methodists; and every person conversant with the western part of Africa declares, that it is the most depraved settlement on that coast.

To bring the whole into one view, we may see the slave-trade in as much vigour at this moment as in 1807, with additional misery to the slave; neither cultivation nor civilization has been extended in Africa; the native chiefs have been incensed, and the inhabitants demoralized. The Institution claims public approbation, because the directors declare they are satisfied with their own conduct, while it is evident they have merely augmented the wealth of a few partizans, and patronized a colony for the propagation of Methodism.

The Institution Reports also shew, that about ten thousand pounds have been subscribed as a fund to assist in the civilization of Africa; the whole is nearly exhausted, yet not five hundred pounds appear expended on the object for which it was intended; almost all thrown away in delusive publications and popularity-projects. A dozen items are huddled in the account together:—why is this done, if they would

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bear inspection separately? If Alethes would suffer the subscribers to know, that, in advertising throughout England, the little fallacious Report of the 28th of February, 1815, containing three pages, above 500l. of this charity-fund was expended, perhaps he may find that they will no longer submit to his system.

"Drop, to atone, your money at the door,
And, if I please, I'll give it to the poor."

Alethes may rest satisfied the public are now acquainted with the real objects of the African Institution, and duly appreciate their merits.

AN OLD ABOLITIONIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reference to a letter which appeared in your Magazine for November, p. 318, under the signature of O. C., I shall endeavour to answer a few of his enquiries.

The most economical mode of constructing a small drying stove, is undoubtedly that of Mr. Field, described by him in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxiv. and from thence, in an abridged form, in the 'Retrospect of Discoveries,' vol. iii. It is to be regretted that this stove is not universally constructed in all houses, as it would serve for many domestic purposes; and, in one instance, would be of great service in preventing the danger of fire that arises in the drying of clothes by the present mode.

The proper degree of heat for drying malt and wheat, is not exactly known to me; they may, however, be found in that excellent work on Husbandry, by Mills. Tillet (Encyclop. Method. Arts et Metiers, vol. i.) found the heat of a baker's oven, when fit to receive the dough to be baked, was 448 degrees. The bakers find, empirically, the proper heat by throwing a little flour on the floor of the oven; when it becomes black very soon, without however taking fire, they judge it fit to receive the dough.

There are two constructions of ovens: the one heated by a fire on the floor of the oven itself, the other has a fire-place on one side, and a flue runs outside; the former is the most economical mode. It is, however, subject to the inconvenience of having the fire to withdraw, and the floor to sweep, before dough is put in. This has been avoided in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Howell, who makes the fire on a move-

able grate, and has two pipes coming through the door of the oven; the one to furnish air to the bottom of the fire, and the other to let out the smoke, &c. These pipes serve as handles to the moveable grate.

It is well known to those who have small kitchen-ovens, that the meat baked in them will not brown properly, unless there be left an exit for the steam; but, in baking bread, it is necessary to keep the oven close, to prevent the otherwise too great loss of weight, which is far greater than is usually supposed, amounting in bread to about 17 per cent. of its weight, and in baked meat to about 32 per cent.

Very complete steam-apparatus, on a small scale, are exhibited for sale, the corner of Gracechurch and Lombard streets.

And, as to the designation of chemical attraction by numbers, it has been brought to a very high degree of perfection by Dr. Thomas Young; so that the result of most chemical operations, in which single or double decompositions take place, may be seen at one view. This paper was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1809, part i. And a *memoria technica*, for the double decompositions, in the form of Latin hexameters, is to be found in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, No. 99. In these he has exhibited the results of 1260 double decompositions in the compass of half an octavo page.

S. F. G.

Cross-street, Hatton Garden.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Solar Eclipse was observed by Mr. Acton, of St. Peter's, and myself, with the following instruments.

By Mr. Acton—a reflector, with a *Cassegrain Speculum*, made by Mr. Crickmore, of this town; with a power of about 130: *light* and *image* both very good.

By me—with a refractor of Jonas's or Martin's construction, with two combined *Galilean* eye-glasses: *power* 38.

There were three clustered spots on the Sun, about 3½ days advanced on the Sun's disc. Those most to the interior pretty numerous, and very small; several of them subtending an angle of not more than 1" in diameter, or about 400 miles. The whole appeared, to my pocket refractor, like one large spot, and must have subtended, with intervals between, an angle of above a minute—about one thirty-second of the Sun's diameter.

After

After the greatest obscuration, there was a hazy ill-defined darkness, extending very little from both cusps of the Moon, particularly the left from the observer, or eastern of the Moon: this seems from an atmosphere. It was of perhaps 10 or 12".

The Moon in general appeared, from the beginning to the end of the eclipse, perfectly well defined; and especially the limb in apparent intersection with the \odot 's disc. I looked for the volcanic spot, but the Moon appeared nearly uniformly dark. At the time of the greatest obscuration, the phase was nearly as of a Moon of about three days old.

During part of the eclipse, an achromatic of Mr. Nicholson's, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, was used—a very excellent instrument, now Mr. Acton's.

The lunar parallax produced some striking and curious changes in the angle of position of the Moon, seen on the Sun's disc, during this eclipse.

I looked in vain for the very bright star, *Spica*, then nearly on the meridian, with an altitude of about 30° , during the greatest obscuration; the thermometer was then 34° nearly; at 7h. 20' it had been $38\frac{1}{4}$; after the total emersion 41. The difference may be estimated at 6 or 8° , compared with its probable degree of rise, had there been no eclipse. Had it not been for the passage of the rays from the Sun, which had quitted it previous to the greatest obscuration, the diminution, both of light and of heat, would have been much greater.

The heavens seemed to favour observers. From April 1, 1764, the fine annular eclipse, I do not recollect three eclipses, a good observation of which has not been rendered impracticable by the weather: I remember that, when a school-boy, as a very fine day. After the heavy rains of the 18th, the day was fine till after the eclipse, and then cloudy. Not a moment was lost by clouds interfering, while the eclipse continued.

Some observers have said, if the Moon had any atmosphere, her penumbra might have been seen on the Sun's disc; and so it might if the Sun's light were by reflection, as the Moon's is. The only place where indications of atmosphere could have been expected, must have been at the point of intersection; where the curves of the two discs came in apparent contact; and then that such an appearance did exist, I judge from two telescopes—it was of very small extent. But an atmosphere, had it been even of 40 miles, being only about

$\frac{1}{30}$ of the lunar diameter, would have subtended an angle of only about $40''$; and only the most dense part of it could at all appear. But, where there is a volcano, it is pretty sure there must be an atmosphere.

The extreme evenness of the limb of the Moon, mountainous as she is, may be well understood, for a reason long since assigned; mountains whose ridges lie between and against each other, so as to fill intervals, will, at a great distance, appear as a straight line.

I wonder some optician did not think it a good speculation to construct Sun-glasses for the observation of the late eclipse. Mr. Benjamin Martin did so for that of 1764,—the beautiful annular eclipse; and the sale even then was great. His was a dense red Sun-glass, set as in the centre of a backgammon-man, of about half-a-crown diameter. But they might be variously fitted up—with dark green glass, to give a pale green image; strong yellow for a light yellow; deep violet for a purple; deep violet and dark green combined, for a pure white image.

All these combinations give a very pleasing image, and such as contrasts well with the *Solar Spots*; and they take off nearly the whole sensible heat. Made tolerably large, and set in a cup-like frame of box or pear-wood, stained black, they would shut out the lateral rays; and either be useful singly to observe solar eclipses, or adapt themselves to almost any telescope, as eye-glasses for viewing the *Solar Spots*.

Pale green, or the blue, glasses, would serve the purpose of turning off the too great light in viewing the phases of *Mercury* and *Venus*, near their conjunctions and their greatest elongations.

Perhaps some friend to optics and to astronomy may regard this hint as worthy of adoption, against the transit of *Mercury* in 1817, and the solar eclipse, of 1820; still greater here than the late one, and for other intermediate purposes.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Nov. 21.

P. S. In my last, the whole ought to stand thus:—

	h. ' "	d. h. ' "
T. V. 8 16 12, eclips. beg. True T.=19 20 16 12 T. Astr.		
T.S. rel 7 59 48,		
Appa. 10 29 42, end of eclipse,		22 15 24
End 10 30 57,		16 39
Duration - - - - -	2h. 13 30	
Or, according to Mr.		
Acton's observations, 2 14 45.		

Read also, for "*eclipsis minor*," *eclipsis minui inceptit*.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG several frivolous and unfounded charges against the poetical character of Lord Byron, your correspondent W. N. accuses him of stealing from Burke the idea of the following lines—

“———Had her eye in sorrow wept,
A thousand warriors forth had leapt,
A thousand swords had sheathless shone.”

And adds, “to the meanness of borrowing, the poet has added the folly of supposing that a generous sympathy could exist for a secluded female in an eastern court, where such chivalrous notions are not only wholly unknown, but would be esteemed highly criminal.”

Now, sir, it unfortunately happens, that this “eastern court,” where chivalrous notions were wholly unknown, was the court of Ferrara, in Italy; and this “secluded female,” Parisina, wife of the Marquis of Este.

Y. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of the Monthly Magazine, having seen, in the possession of a friend, a work of Reineccius, entitled “*Janua Linguae Hebraicae*,” takes this method of enquiring in what estimation it is held as a mean of biblical knowledge; and would be gratified by an answer from any of your learned correspondents acquainted with it.

South Petherton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently excited wonder in the minds of the contemplative, that nations can discover no other means of composing their differences except by the murder of innocent men, who seldom care for, or comprehend, the cause of the quarrel. Such kind of reflexions naturally present themselves at the termination of a war, in all respects, unparalleled in the history of the world; for the numbers engaged on both sides, their mutual skill and valour, for the persevering obstinacy of the contest, the immensity of the slaughter, and, above all, for its triumphant and satisfactory issue. One might naturally infer that a remedy for this most dreadful of human calamities will not easily be found, when we consider that the late war was waged by nations the most celebrated for civilization and knowledge; and that these qualities, which are in their nature the

most opposite to war, and which ought to have discouraged and repressed it, have been the cause of protracting it, and accumulating its evils.

My design at present is not to propose a digested plan, but to invite some degree of attention to the idea of a permanent universal peace. If Europe could unite in an inviolable compact of this kind, it might silence the turbulence of war almost throughout the world. It will be obvious that no engagement to this purpose, however solemnly ratified, would be of any avail, unless there be formed a paramount conventional power to enforce it. Such a power could exist no-where except in an annual congress, consisting of deputies from every European power; there to determine national differences in the council, instead of the field. To guard the general interests of Europe, by some such systematic plan, would surely be preferable to those partial and irregular efforts formerly made to promote mutual safety under the name of supporting a balance of power. From an assembly composed of the wisest and most experienced persons in Europe, all equally interested in its happiness, it is not to be thought that violent change, or rapacious usurpation, would ever originate. Such a proposal, from its novelty and extent, will, I know, by many, be accounted visionary; but those who chuse to bestow upon it a little patient consideration will perhaps find that no formidable objection will occur; it is not complicated in theory, nor does it appear difficult in practice. Extensive combinations have generally been frustrated by a variety of jarring interests, by antient prejudices, and by passions generated on the occasion; none of these almost invincible obstacles here occur. One object only presents itself to view, founded on the most obvious and simple law of our nature, and which, indeed, all beings ardently desire—profit and security. From what quarter then can disputes or difficulties possibly arise? Can the equal advantage of all kindle any jealousies? The greater states cannot object to the permanent possession of their extensive territories; while the lesser ones, no more exposed to the insults of their powerful neighbours, will rejoice in the idea of legal and complete security.

The superior general court of Europe, which I propose, will, in a few years, acquire stability and veneration, not only from the powers with which it is invested, but also from the experience of its

its benefits, and the prescription of time. But this new tribunal, as it is intended solely to prevent the collisions of nations, need not alarm the pride of antient monarchies; for to repel unjust aggression, or violent encroachment, by judicial authority, instead of the sword, cannot reasonably be thought, in any degree, to diminish their dignity, or control their independence. I do not deny that to lay the proper foundation, by a distribution of territory, satisfactory to all, may be a work of time and difficulty; but that, by the means which I have mentioned, the whole may be kept unalterably fixed, I consider as no absurd or romantic expectation.

As war is undoubtedly the greatest evil in the world, not only on account of the destruction which it occasions, but also by reason of the ferocious dispositions which it cherishes; these reflections on the possibility of its extinction, though crude and general, will, it is hoped, be listened to with indulgence. They may perhaps induce others to give their more matured sentiments on this subject.

I cannot conclude without expressing my opinion, that the real necessity for war would be easily got over were it not for that strong predominant passion in favour of it, which, notwithstanding its frightful and repulsive aspect, has existed in all ages, and among all nations. This singular predilection must be accounted for, principally, from the consideration that common characters could not, by any other means, except by the profession of war, attract general admiration, or even raise themselves into any distinction. There is no subject, I must observe, on which mankind have gone into a greater delusion than in their high estimation of a successful warrior; for surely the qualities which are necessary to compose that character, are neither of much rarity nor excellence; the most conspicuous are bodily strength and manual dexterity. And, though we carry our ideas to the highest pitch, and contemplate the consummate general, we will be satisfied, without much argument, that talents of the most sublime kind are not needed for the contrivance of plans to destroy, in the most expeditious and decisive manner, masses of men. It is a mortification, Hume has observed, to literary superiority, that, in the general opinion, it has always been eclipsed by the triumphs of war. The hero, however, ought to be reminded that literature can flourish without his

assistance, while all his boasted feats would soon perish without the aid of genius and learning. I do not make these observations with any invidious wish to lessen the general admiration of the actions of our countrymen during the late war, which, if we consider the skill of their opponents, are distinguished beyond all that are recorded in antient or modern times.

W. N.

Bedford-Row.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cumberland, Westmoreland, or the northern parts of Yorkshire, five or six miles from a market town, your correspondent L. G. may hire a decent house and garden, and as much land as would maintain a cow, for twelve pounds a-year, where poor-rates even now amount to very little; where he might have coals at about 15s. a chaldron; butcher's meat a penny or three-half-pence per pound cheaper than in the south; chickens 6d. a-piece; ducks 9d.; eggs, three for a penny; butter 9d. or 10d. per lb.; and good cheese at 6d. or 7d. per lb. Servants' wages and board-wages not much more than half of what they are in many other parts of the kingdom. And yet for all these advantages he need not sacrifice the comforts of society, for he would live in the midst of a well-educated, sociable, temperate, and, I need not add, a happy race of people; possessed of that ancient honest simplicity of manners which, in large towns, has long since given place to *modern refinement*.

Long Stratton;

J. ABBOTT.

Nov. 7, 1816.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen two answers to L. G.'s enquiry in your number for October, one from Poulton-in-the-Fylde, in Lancashire, which seems very unlikely to answer L. G.'s expectations—on account of the dearness of provisions during the bathing season; the high state of the poor-rates; and perhaps he would not like to have his ears continually stunned with the unintermitting noise of the weaver's shuttle.—On the other answer, from Chester, I shall make no other remark, than that a person must not make choice of a large town as a cheap place of residence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my second letter on the preservation of grain, I noticed the sagacity of rats; and perhaps some of your readers will be able to parallel the following

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lowing authentic facts. In the year 1744, the surgeon of a man-of-war observed the eggs rapidly decreasing from the sick sea-store; and intimated to his mates, that he suspected they took some unwarrantable liberties. The young gentlemen, conscious of innocence, were highly affronted; but the eggs were gone, they alone had access where they lay, and they could only deny the charge. One of them said to the other, it might be possible that the sailors had a false key, and they ought to watch for their detection. They provided themselves with a dark lanthorn, and, well armed, waited the depredators. Soon after midnight a great movement near the cask where the eggs were packed induced them cautiously to turn the lanthorn. They beheld a vast number of rats climbing up, and kept very still to observe the issue; in a short time they saw the party of rats return, each with an egg under his chin. They next day informed the surgeon; he had the remaining eggs taken from the cask, and placed in a smaller dish, supported by a table, the feet of which receded so far, that the rats could not get up. He attended with the dark lanthorn, saw the invaders ascend the barrel, and come away disappointed; they prowled about a few minutes before they discovered the eggs. One of the men employed in their removal had left a spar leaning to the table; this was soon perceived by the rats, and some got up with alacrity. The surgeon, by a stealthy movement, took away the spar before the whole party effected a lodgment; but they that had obtained possession, clinging together, made a pathway to the ground, and their comrades passed over their backs to the table; nor were they long till each retreated in the same way with an egg under his chin, which he would have carried off had not the gentlemen interfered.

In the year 1776, a sagacious countryman, whose veracity was well known, saw, very early in the morning, a rat led by another to a well; he informed some of his acquaintances, who accompanied him to that spot about the same hour next day. They saw the rats had in their mouths a straw, by which a blind animal was conducted by one that enjoyed the faculty of vision, and after quenching his thirst he was brought back to his hole. These instances, and those formerly given of the intelligence pertaining to the lower creation, ought to inculcate humanity in their lords,

endowed with reasoning powers and a sense of future responsibility.

As your Magazine is so universally read, permit me to avail myself of it to make known some hints concerning an improvement in the method for drying grain. Much is devoured by rats and mice while on the kiln, and certainly we might invent cast-iron stoves, secured from depredation: suppose the dimension required to be twenty-four feet by eighteen, we shall divide the stove into several compartments, for convenience in carriage at a distance, and to save fuel, by communicating the heat below and above the corn. Six shallow boxes, three feet by four, with a fence on the upper part at one side, and both ends; the fence at one end turning down on a hinge, that the grain may be more easily shoveled into troughs when dry. The fence is intended to keep the grain from running over, and the side without a fence is to join to its fellow when the work shall be put together for use. The outer side to have a small door for receiving fire, and the upper and lower plates to have at each corner sockets, where posts are to be inserted; the lowest posts made to recede so far, that, though rats ascend the supporters, they may be stopped in their progress, by their natural incapacity of loco-motion, with the back downwards, in a horizontal position. The posts that support the two lowest boxes, to be at least a foot and half in height. Those that are to sustain the pair of boxes, raised over the first, must be according to the depth of the fence, allowing space to turn the grain, that it may dry equally, and the third row to be raised according to similar rules, must be surmounted by a shelter of boards, projecting beyond the extremities, that vermin may not be able to make their way off the joists of the house; and, for the same cause, the stove must stand clear of all other bodies. A ladder must be used for reaching the upper part, but the same objection is no less relevant against common kilns, and there is much less facility in getting round them. In new farm steadings, our apparatus might be connected with a threshing machine, and the expence of a cast-iron stove, and of the platforms, troughs, shovels, and chests, described in your Magazine for September, page 128, would not exceed the ordinary cost of less serviceable buildings, while the saving of grain would in one year repay every disbursement.

ment. If we attempt to compute the capital sunk by destruction of grain, the mind can hardly grasp ideas so vast, so accumulated; and, if to this we add interest upon interest, by simple progression, how enormous the amount! To these sums let us subjoin how much might have been gained in successive centuries by increasing the proceeds in commerce, and by circulating at home the millions sent abroad for the purchase of corn; and we cannot for a moment hesitate to admit the importance of securing grain from its voracious enemies.

Might not a demand for cattle be created, and voyagers benefited by augmenting the quantity of portable soup, laid in as sea store? Many farmers would be thankful to get their stock reduced by sale at a very moderate price; and perhaps there never has been, or may occur again, an opportunity so favourable for making an ample provision of portable soup. The lively interest you take in all that can benefit your fellow-beings, assures me you will grant an early place to these imperfect hints.

TH. N. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENCOURAGED by your having inserted, in the Monthly Magazine of last month, a letter from Mr. Webb, containing some coincidences of expression between that very popular poem, "the Grave," and Lee's plays—I beg to annex you another passage, which appears to have been pillaged.

Line 88—

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul;
Sweet'ner of life, and solace of society,
I owe thee much. Thou hast deserved from me,
Far, far beyond what I can ever pay,

— Oh, when my friend and I,

In some thick wood have wander'd heedless on,
Hid from the vulgar eye; and sat us down
Upon the sloping cowslip-cover'd bank,
Where the pure limpid stream has slid along,
In grateful errors through the underwood
Sweet murmuring: methought the shrill-tongued thrush

Mended his song of love; the sooty blackbird
Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd every note;
The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose
Assum'd a deeper dye; whilst every flower
Vied with his fellow plant in luxury
Of dress. Oh! then the longest summer's day
Seem'd too, too much in haste; still the full heart

Had not imparted half; 'twas happiness
Too exquisite to taste of joys departed,
Not to return, how painful the remembrance.

Blair.

In the latter part of Dr. Watts's funeral poem on the death of Thomas Gunston, esq. you will find the following synonymous lines—

Friendship! mysterious thing, what magic powers
Support thy sway, and charm these minds of ours?

Here to these shades at solemn hours we came,
To pay devotion with a mutual flame,
Partners in bliss. Sweet luxury of the mind!
And sweet the aids of sense! Each ruder wind
Slept in its caverns, while an evening breeze
Fann'd the leaves gently, sporting thro' the trees;

The linnet and the lark their vespers sung,
And clouds of crimson o'er th' horizon hung.

And Love refin'd, like that above the poles,
Threw both our arms round one another's souls,

In rapture and embraces; oh, forbear,
Forbear my song, this is too much to hear,
Too dreadful to repeat; such joys as these
Fled from the earth for ever. *Watts.*

If you, therefore, agree with me, the above extracts are at your service; and you may probably hear from me again on similar subjects, as I am of an opinion that Blair is not the only plagiarist. In Burns' poems we find—
It reminds me of departed joys,
Departed never to return.

And Blair says—

— Of joys departed,
Not to return, how painful the remembrance,
Greenwich, Kent; NEPTUNE.
Nov. 15, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE alacrity with which you have published every thing that has a tendency to promote the adoption of navigation by the application of STEAM-ENGINES, induces me to believe that the following observations will be favoured with a place in your publication; as I think that any object will be as effectually promoted, by shewing what the obstacles really are, which must be overcome in order to attain the end in view, as by random, declamatory, or exaggerated praises; which, to say the least, have a strong tendency to mislead the judgment, and thus injure the cause they are intended to serve.

Two or three years ago we were informed of projects to introduce steam-boats in every direction, and so sanguine were the advocates for them, that we were led to believe the time was not distant when this would supersede every other mode of inland navigation: I know several who embarked money in such speculations, in expectation of obtaining immediately

immediately great and rapidly increasing advantages from these undertakings; they have gained nothing, and are now venting their disappointment in censures upon steam-boats, with as much unjust exaggeration as they over-rated their expected advantages in the outset.

The extent to which steam navigation has been carried in America has been held out as an example to be followed in this country: if those who have held this language were aware of the different circumstances of this country and America, as they bear upon this subject, they have taken care not to produce their knowledge. America, considered in a large sense, is an extensive country, very imperfectly peopled, intersected by enormous rivers and waters, affording means for inland navigations to the extent of many hundred miles, in many directions: as steam-vessels, to convey many thousands of passengers, and thousands of tons of goods, may be built and supported for much less expense than roads could be made upon which passengers and goods may be conveyed to and from the same places, there is every encouragement given to increase the use of them. As this stimulus has been given, and, from the nature of things, must be continued, we may, with great probability, look forward to the time when the whole inland navigation of America will be carried on in steam-vessels only. In other countries, the same invention will be adopted only in proportion as the circumstances of those countries may resemble the circumstances of America.

Britain is very fully inhabited, intersected by roads in almost every direction, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, with great expedition, and at a moderate expense; and intersected by canals, in many directions, upon which goods may be conveyed at much less expense of money than they can be by land, to the great benefit of those to whom a certain portion of time is an object of inferior consideration; this being the case, it is evident that steam-vessels can only enter into competition with these established modes of conveyance, by doing the work in less time, but at the same expense, or in the same time at less expense—which, so far as relates to the conveyance of goods, is, at present, and I believe ever will be, utterly impossible.

As this view of the subject is different from what has been usually entertained, I think you will permit me to endeavour

to bring it home to the conviction of your readers.

I lately walked from Kew to Richmond by the river side; the tide was running up, and it was near high water; in the same direction was going a country barge, marked upon the stern 208 tons, and so loaded, that the top of her gunwhale was within six inches of the water, so that she must have had her full loading a-board; she was towed by three horses. I know that I walked three miles per hour, and, judging by the manner in which the barge went ahead of me, I am certain that she must have gone four miles and a half per hour; and I am equally certain, by the rate at which I went before certain light materials, which were floating at the time, that the tide did not go more than two miles per hour; so that we had here 208 tons of goods drawn two miles and a half per hour by three horses.

Some time ago I was walking by the Thames side, between Hampton and Sunbury, and perceived a west-country barge towed upwards by twenty-two horses: the barge was of the largest size, but, I think, could not exceed the burthen of 400 tons; supposing that to be the case, and making every allowance for the extra power that must be necessary to overcome the resistance of the summer stream, which runs constantly downwards, I could not account for the necessity of employing so many horses to tow this barge; the fact remained inexplicable to me, till, some time afterwards, I met with an intelligent person, whose business is to supply horses for the purpose of towing these barges; he told me it was common, in the higher parts of the river, for barges to take the ground unexpectedly, when the water was something lower than usual; and, as this could not always be foreseen, it was common to take the number of horses I saw towing that barge, that, in case she did take the ground, they might be able to draw her, by main strength, over the shoal or flat, till she got into deep water again.

This is an occurrence so common, that it is expected and provided against by the barges which go up the river at that season; and is, of itself, an obstacle that must ever prevent the adoption of steam-vessels in that part of the navigation, supposing they could be otherwise adopted—for, it is certain, that, if a steam-boat once strikes the ground, her own power must be at an end, and she must remain till either drawn off by some

some other power, or till the water is deepened for her to float of herself.

The fact of two hundred and eighty tons drawn two miles and a half per hour by three horses, being established, will shew what they have to perform who undertake to enter into competition with this general mode of conveyance, either as to expedition or expence. I doubt if any engineer, who has been engaged in such undertakings, would engage, under proper responsibility, to apply an engine that should impel that barge, equally loaded, an equal distance in the same portion of time; or, if he would engage to construct any vessel that, with any engine, would convey the same quantity of goods with equal expedition: but, as this may be doubtful, we may be allowed to ascertain that point, about which there can be no doubt at all, *viz.* the comparative expence.

I have no data that will enable me to estimate the number of barges that work between London and the uppermost navigable part of the Thames, but the number must be very great. Thus much, however, is certain, that they are constructed to what is thought the best advantage for their various uses; when wanted, horses, which are kept for the purpose by another set of persons, are hired to work them, at an expence proportioned to the work wanted, and no more; but, if the proprietors of these barges were induced to apply them, instead of horses, to do their work, they must add an engine to each barge, at an expence equal to, if not greater than, the cost of the barge; in the present state of things, all the work on the river is done by a certain number of horses, each person paying for the quantity of labour he requires, and no more; but, if steam were to be substituted for horses, the quantity of money that is now sunk in the purchase of barges, must be more than doubled to purchase engines; to which must be super-added, the expence of working, which, on the Thames, at least, would amount to more than the price of labour of the horses that are necessary to do the work; and would, altogether, be an absorption of capital which the proprietors of this kind of property can have no inducement to subject themselves to.

Still, it will be acknowledged, that the introduction of steam-boats will be attended with many advantages; and, as it is acknowledged that they are at

present in their infancy, it may not be unacceptable to offer some of those circumstances which have occurred to me, and which may be of use to those who employ themselves on this subject. Many of those who have attempted to use steam-boats have supposed it was only necessary to get a vessel and an engine, and the whole business was done; to which, some have added, that, if an engine of given power could drive a boat at a certain rate, an engine of greater power would drive the same boat at a greater rate, in proportions which they think they have established; whence they infer, that, by increasing the power of their engine, they may increase the velocity of their vessel, almost *ad infinitum*: all which has proved to be false in point of fact; and, by adverting to the known laws of nature, as applicable to the subject, will be found to be actually impossible.

The great ease with which particles of water yield to the pressure of any more solid substance that floats in it, is the real cause of the facility with which any body is transported by drawing upon the water, when compared to the labour that is necessary to transport the same body upon land: in the case of the barge, already mentioned, the ground was the medium of resistance, the horses the moving power, and their feet the point of contact, by which the power was brought into action upon the body to be moved: the barge was, at least, twelve feet in the beam, and, at the time I saw her, drew nine feet water; that is, she opposed a surface of 108 square feet to the action of the water. Some power was lost by the effect of the rope occasionally dipping in the water; but, notwithstanding that loss, the power of three horses, estimated at 540 pounds, displaced the particles of water continually, so as to allow 208 tons to pass through it at the rate that has been mentioned. The same weight, if brought to act upon the same body, in any other situation, by passing over a pulley, would have produced no effect whatever.

But, if the same barge were to be moved through the water by any power contained within itself, and acting upon the water through which the vessel must be moved, the power required to move it would be much greater, if it were possible, to move it at the same rate, by any power whatever, for reasons which may be made evident. The water

water being the medium through which the vessel is to be moved, and by which the resistance is to be made, from which the power is to act in impelling the vessel, it is evident that the resisting surface must be greater than the surface, that must yield to allow the vessel to pass, or it will not be impelled at all; or, if it acquires any motion, it will be by a great waste of power and time, which are the very objects that it is endeavoured to save by the adoption of this invention.

That this is the radical principle that must be acted upon by any one who may, hereafter, attain to perfection in this art, will not be denied by those who are competent to form a judgment upon the subject; that that perfection has not yet been attained, is perfectly notorious; that the attempts which have been made in this country are much less perfect than those which have been made in America, is likewise true. Why it is so, cannot be known to those who are engaged on this subject, or they would have made the fact very different from what it is. As I have paid much attention to what has been done here, and have obtained good information of what has been done in America, if you should think the subject deserving attention, I will hereafter trouble you with some of the observations which occur to me upon the facts that have come to my knowledge.

Richmond; Dec. 5. T. SHELDRAKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY anecdotes are related to prove the extraordinary affection which partridges have for their young; and I think the following circumstances, which came this year partly under my own observation, too interesting to remain unknown.

A countryman passing by some furze-ground with his dog, the dog caught a hen-partridge in her nest (which contained fourteen eggs); before the man could come to her assistance, the dog had broken her thigh-bone, close to her body, and very much bruised her. The man, however, took care to place the bird near her nest; and, when he passed by it on the following day, he saw her sitting on her eggs. Two days afterwards the young covey was hatched, and ran away into an adjoining corn-field; but, within a week, the poor old hen-partridge was found dead near her nest.

Weyliscombe, Somerset. J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCLUSION of a MORNING'S WALK
from LONDON to KEW.

POLICY so singular, manners so different, and passions so varied, have for so many ages characterized the race of Gipsies, that the incident of meeting with one of their little camps agreeably awoke me from that reverie on Matter and its modifications, into which I had fallen. What can be more strongly marked than the gipsy physiognomy? Their lively jet-black eyes—their small features—their tawny skins—their small bones—and their shrill voices, bespeak them to be a distinct tribe of the human race, as different from the English nation as the Chinese, the North American Indians, or the woolly-head Africans. They seem, in truth, as distinct in their bodies, and in their instincts, from the inhabitants of England and other countries in which they live, as the spaniel from the greyhound, or as the cart-horse from the Arabian. Our instincts, propensities, or fit and necessary habits, seem to lead us, like the ant, to lay up stores; their's, like the grasshopper, to depend on the daily bounties of nature;—we, with the habits of the beaver, build fixed habitations; and they, like the deer, range from pasture to pasture;—we, with an instinct all our own, cultivate arts; they content themselves with picking up our superfluities;—we make laws and arrange governments; they know no laws but those of personal convenience, and no government beyond that of muscular force growing out of the habits of seniority;—and we cherish passions of ambition and domination, consequent on our other arrangements, to which they are utter strangers. Thus, we indulge our propensities, and they indulge theirs. Which are the happiest beings, might be made a question—but I am led to decide in favour of the arts and comforts of civilized life. This race appears to possess the natural feebleness and delicacy of man without the power of shielding themselves from the accidents of nature. If they are freed from the torture felt by civilized man, of having the comforts he enjoys torn from him by the sophistry of law, or the tyranny of governments, they suffer from hour to hour the torments of want, and the apprehension of not meeting with renewed supplies. If they are gayer than civilized man, it is because their wants are fewer, and therefore fewer of them are unsatisfied; and probably the gaiety which they assume

sume before strangers may result from their constitution, which, under the same circumstances, may render them gayer than others, just as a Frenchman is gayer than an Englishman, or an Englishman than a North-American Indian. In a word, in looking upon this race, and upon the other recorded varieties of our species, from the woolly-head African to the long-haired Asiatic, from the blue-eyed and white-haired Goth to the black-eyed and black-haired North American, and from the gigantic Patagonian to the dwarfish Laplander, we are led to believe, that the human species must radically have been as various as any other species of animated beings; and it seems as unphilosophical as impious to limit the powers of creation to pairs of one kind, and to ascribe their actual varieties to the operations of chance.

As I proceeded from the stile towards their tents, the apparent chief of the gang advanced with a firm step, holding a large knife in one hand, and some eatables in the other; and he made many flourishes with his knife, in the apparent hope of intimidating me, if I proved an enemy. I civilly begged his pardon for intruding upon their camp, and assured him that mine was a mere visit of curiosity, that I was not a justice of the peace, and had no desire to disturb them. He then told me I was very welcome, and I advanced to their chief tent. "But," said I to this man, "you have not the gipsy colour and features?" "O, no," he replied, "I am no gipsy—the people call us all *gipsies*—but I am by trade a tinker—I live in — Court, Shoreditch, in the winter; and during the summer I travel the country, and get my livelihood by my trade." Looking at others of the groupe, who were sitting at the entrance of two tents, I traced two sets of features among them, one plainly English, and the other evidently Gipsy; and, mentioning this circumstance, he replied, "O yes—though I am not a gipsy, my wife is, and so is her old mother there—they are true gipsies, every inch of 'em. This man, my wife's brother, is a gipsy—we are useful to one another in this way of life—and the old woman there is as knowing a gipsy as any in the country, and can tell your fortune, sir, if you like to hear it." His character of the old woman, who resembled Munden's witch in *Macbeth*, produced considerable mirth in the whole party; and the old woman, who was busily smoking her

pipe, took it from her mouth, and said, "I ay'n't told so many gentlefolks their fortunes to no purpose, and I'll tell your's, sir, if you'll give me something to fill my pipe." I smiled, and told her I thanked her; but, as I was not *in love*, I felt no anxiety to hear my fortune. "Aye, sir," said she, "many's the lover I've made happy, and many's the couple that I've brought together." Recollecting Farquhar's incident in the Recruiting Officer—I remarked—"You tell the ladies what their lover's hire you to tell them, I suppose—and the gentlemen what the ladies request you to tell them?" "Why, yes," said she, "something like it;" and laughing—"aye, sir, I see you're in the secret!" "And then you touch golden fees, I suppose?"—"Yes," interrupted the first man, "I've known her get five or six guineas on a wedding-day, part from the lady, and part from the gentleman; and she never wants a shilling, and a meal's victuals, when she passes many houses that I could name." "Aye," exclaimed the old beldame, "that's all true; and I've made many fine folks happy in my time, and so did my mother before me—she was known far and near!" I had no occasion to remark on the silly dupes on whom they practised these impositions, for the entire party expressed their sentiments by bursts of laughter while the old woman was speaking—but I could not help exclaiming, that I thought she ought to make the fools pay well who gave credit to her prophecies. "Aye," said she, "I see you don't believe in our art—but we tell all by *the hand*!" I felt of course that *the hand* was as good a key to determine the order of *probable* events as the planets, cards, or tea-sediments; and therefore, concluding that gipsies, like astrologers and other prophets, are imposed on by the doctrine of chances, I dropped the conversation; but felt it my duty to give the old woman a shilling to buy some tobacco for her pipe.

I now surveyed the entire party, and in three tents found there were three men, two women, besides the old woman, four girls, and two boys. One of the tents was placed at a little distance from the others, and in that resided a young married couple. "And pray," said I, "where and how do you marry?" "Why," said the first man, "we marry like other folks—they were married at Shoreditch Church—I was married to my old woman here at Hammersmith Church—and my brother-in-law here

was married at Acton Church." "Then," said I, "you call yourselves Christians?" At this question they all laughed; and the first man said, that, "If it depends on our going to church, we can't say much about it; but, as we do nobody any harm, and work for our living, some in one way, and some in another, we suppose we are as good Christians as many other folks."

While this conversation passed, I heard them speaking to each other in a language which had the effect of Irish, but with more shrill tones; and the first man, notwithstanding his English physiognomy, as well as the others, spoke with a foreign accent, not unlike that of half-anglicized Hindoos. I mentioned this peculiarity, but he assured me that neither he nor any of the party had been out of England. I now enquired about their own language, when one of them said it was *Maltese*, but the other said it was their *cant* language. I asked their names for various objects which I pointed out; but, after half a dozen words, the first man enquired, if I had "ever heard of one Sir Joseph Banks—for," said he, "that gentleman once paid me a guinea for telling him twenty words in our language." Perceiving, therefore, that he rated this species of information very high, and aware that the subject has been treated at large by many authors, I forbore to press him further.

As I stood conversing with these people, I could not help marvelling that, in the most polished district of the most civilized of nations, with the grand pagoda of Kew-Gardens in full view on one hand, and the towers of the new Bastile Palace in view on the other—I should thus have presented under my eyes a family of eleven persons in no better condition than the Hottentots in their kraals, the Americans in their wigwams, or the Tartars in their equally rude tents. I sighed, however, to think that difference of natural constitution and varied propensities were in England far from being the only causes of the proximity of squalid misery with ostentatious pomp. I felt too that the manners of these gipsies were assimilated to those of the shepherd tribes of the remotest antiquity, and that in truth I saw before me a family of the pastoral ages, as described in the Book of Genesis. They wanted their flocks and herds, but the possession of these neither accorded with their own policy, nor with that of the

country in which they reside. Four dogs attached to their tents, and two asses grazing at a short distance, completed such a grouping as a painter would, I have no doubt, have found in the days of Abraham in every part of Western Asia, and as is now to be found among the same people, at this day, in every country in Europe. They exhibit that state of man in which thousands of years might pass away without record or improvement; and, whether they are Egyptians, Arabs, Hindoos, Tartars, or a peculiar variety of our species, whether they exhibit man in the rude state which, according to Lord Montboddo, most nearly approximates the Ourang-Outang of the oriental forests, or whether they are considered in their separated character—they form an interesting study for the philosopher, the economist, and the antiquary.

In a few minutes after I had left the gipsy camp, I was overtaken by a girl of fifteen, the quickness of whose breathing indicated excessive alarm. "O, sir," said she, "I'm so glad to come up with you—I'm so frightened—I've been standing this quarter of an hour on the other side of the stile, waiting for somebody to come by." "And what has so frightened you?" said I. "O, sir," said the still-terrified girl, looking behind her, and increasing her pace, "those gipsies and witches—they frighten every body; and I wo'dn't have come this way for all the world if I'd known they'd been there." "But," said I, "what are you frightened at? have you heard that they have done harm to any one?" "O dear yes, sir, I've heard my mother say they bewitches people; and, one summer, two of them beat my father dreadfully." "But what did he do to them?" "Why, he was a little tipsy to be sure, but he says he only called 'em a pack of fortune-tellers." "And are all the children in this neighbourhood as much frightened at them as you?" "O yes, sir; but some of the boys throw stones over the hedge at them, but we girls are afraid they'll bewitch us. Did you see the old hag, sir?" The poor girl asked this question with such simplicity, and with a faith so confirmed, that I had reason once more to feel astonishment at the superstition which infests and disgraces the common people of this generally enlightened nation! Let me hope that the tutors in the schools of Bell and Lancaster will consider it as part of their duties, to destroy the

the vulgar faith in ghosts, omens, fortune-telling, fatality, and witchcraft.

On my right my attention was attracted by the battlements of a new Gothic building, which I learnt, from the keeper of an adjoining turnpike, was called **Kew Priory**, and is a summer retreat of a wealthy Catholic maiden lady, Miss Doughty, of Richmond-Hill, after whom a street has recently been named in London. Learning that the lady was not there, I turned aside to obtain a nearer view; and, ringing at the gate, in the hope of viewing the interior, a female, who opened it, told me that it was a rule of the place, that *no man* could be admitted besides the Rev. Mr. —, the Catholic priest. I learnt that the Priory, a beautiful erection on a lawn, consisted merely of a chapel, a room for refreshments, and a library; and that the lady used it for change of scene in the long afternoons of the summer season. The enclosed space contained about 24 acres, on the banks of the Thames, and is subdivided by Pilton's invisible fences. Behind the Priory, there is a house for the bailiff and his wife, a capacious pheasantry, an aviary, and extensive stables. Nothing can be more tasteful as a place of indulgence for the luxury of wealth; but it is exposed to the inconvenience of floods from the river, which sometimes cover the entire scite to a considerable depth.

Another quarter of a mile, along a dead flat, brought me upon **Kew-Green**. As I approached it, the woods of Kew and Richmond-gardens presented a varied and magnificent foliage, and the pagoda of twelve stories rose in splendour out of the woods. Richmond-hill bounded the horizon on the left, and the smoky atmosphere of Brentford obscured the air beyond the houses on Kew-Green.

As I left the lane, on my left, I beheld the long boundary wall of Kew-Gardens, on which a disabled sailor has drawn in chalk the effigies of the whole British navy, and over each representation appears the name of the vessel, and the number of her guns. He has in this way drawn about 800 vessels, each five or six feet long, and extending, with intervening distances, above a mile and a half. As the labour of one man, the whole is an extraordinary performance; and I was told the decrepit draughtsman derived a competency from passing travellers.

Kew-Green is a triangular area of

about thirty acres. Nearly in the centre is the chapel of St. Anne. On the eastern side is a row of family houses; on the north-western side a better row, the backs of which look on the Thames; and on the south side stand the boundary walk of Kew-Gardens, some erections for soldiery, and the plain house of Ernest, duke of Cumberland. Among other persons of note and interest who reside here, are the two respectable daughters of Stephen Duck, the poet, who deserve to be mentioned as relics of a former age. In the western corner stand the buildings called the **Palace**, in which George III. passed many of the early years of his reign, and near which he began a new structure a few years before his confirmed malady—which I call the *Bastile Palace*, from its resemblance to that building, so obnoxious to freedom and freemen. On a former occasion, I have viewed its interior, and I am at loss to conceive the motive for preferring an external form, which rendered it impracticable to construct within it more than a series of large closets, boudoirs, and rooms like oratories. The works have, however, been suspended since the unhappy seclusion of the Royal Architect; and it is improbable, at least in this generation, that they will be resumed. The foundation is in a bog close to the Thames, and the principal object in its view is the dirty town of Brentford, on the opposite side of the river.

I had intended to prolong my route to the western corner of the Green, but in passing St. Anne's Chapel, I found the pew-openers engaged in wiping the pews and washing the aisles. I knew that that child of genius, **GAINSBOROUGH**, the painter, lay interred here; and, desirous of paying my homage to his grave, I enquired for the scite. As usual, in regard to this class of people they could give me no information; yet one of them fancied she had heard such a name before. I was therefore obliged to wait while the sexton or clerk was fetched, and in the interim I walked into the chapel. I was, in truth, well re-paid for the time it cost me; for I never saw any thing prettier, except Lord Le Despencer's exquisite structure at West Wycombe. As the royal family usually attend here when they reside at Kew, it is superbly fitted up, and the architecture is in the best taste. The seats for the family fill the

the gallery, and on the ground-floor there are forty-eight pews of brown oak, adapted for four and six persons each. Several marble monuments adorn the walls of singular beauty, but the record of a man of genius absorbed every attraction of ordinary rank and title. It was a marble slab, to the memory of MEYER, the painter, with lines by the amiable poet, HAYLEY; and I was led, by respect for painter and poet, to copy the whole:—

JEREMIAH MEYER, R.A.

Painter in Miniature and Enamel to
his Majesty Geo. III.

Died January 19, 1789.

Meyer! in thy works, the world will ever see
How great the loss of Art in losing thee,
But Love and Sorrow find the words too weak,
Nature's keen sufferings on thy death to speak;
Through all her duties what a heart was thine,
In thy cold dust what spirit used to shine.
Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
What most we love in life, and, losing, feel;
Age after age may not one artist yield
Equal to thee, in painting's ample field;
And ne'er shall sorrying earth to heaven com-
mend

A fonder parent, or a firmer friend.

William Hayley, 1789.

From hence I strolled into the vestry, where I found a table of fees, drawn with a degree of precision which merits imitation. It appears, that the fees for MARRIAGES with a licence are 10*s.* 6*d.*, and by banns 5*s.* That those for BURIALS, to the minister, if the prayers are said in the church, are 5*s.*; if only at the grave, 2*s.* 6*d.* The graves are six feet deep; and, in the church, the coffin must be of lead. The clerk is entitled to *half*, and the sexton to about a *third* more. A vault in the church is charged 2*l.*, and in the church-yard 10*l.* 10*s.*; with 5*l.* 5*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* respectively for each time of opening. To non-residents they are double. I had scarcely finished this extract, when the clerk's or sexton's assistant made his appearance; and on the south side of the church-yard he brought me to the tomb of GAINSBOROUGH.

"Ah! friend," said I, "this is a hal-
lowed spot—here lies one of Britain's
favored sons, whose genius has assisted
in exalting her among the nations of
the earth!"—"Perhaps it was so," said
the man, "but we know nothing about
the people buried, except to keep up
their monuments, if the family pay; and,
perhaps, Sir, you belong to this family;
if so, I'll tell you how much is due."
—"Yes, truly, friend," said I, "I am
one of the great family bound to pre-

serve the monument of Gainsborough;
but, if you take me for one of his rela-
tives, you are mistaken."—"Perhaps,
Sir, you may be of the family, but were
not included in the Will, therefore are
not obligated." I could not now avoid
looking with scorn at the fellow; but, as
the spot claimed better feelings, I gave
him a trifle for his trouble, and mildly
told him I would not detain him.

The monument being a plain one, and
making no palpable appeal to vulgar
admiration, was disregarded by these
people; for it is in death as in life, if
you would excite the notice of the mul-
titude, you must in the grave have a
splendid mausoleum, or in walking the
streets you must wear fine clothes. It
did not fall in the way of the half-taught,
on this otherwise polite spot, to know
that they have among them the remains
OF THE FIRST PAINTER OF THE ENGLISH
SCHOOL, in the class of history, and ONE
OF FIRST in the classes of landscape and
portrait;—a man who recommended him-
self as much by his superiority, as by
his genius; as much by the mode in
which his genius was first developed,
as by the subsequent perfection of his
works; and as much by his amiable pri-
vate character as by his eminence in his
art. There is this difference between a
poet and a painter—that the poet only
exhibits the types of ideas in words,
limited in their sense by his views, or
his powers of expression; but the painter
is called upon to exhibit the ideas them-
selves in a tangible shape, and made
out in all their parts and most beautiful
forms. The poet may write with a
limited knowledge of his subject, and
he may produce any partial view of it
which his powers enable him to exhibit
in a striking manner; but the successful
painter must do all this, and he must
execute with his hand as well as con-
ceive with his mind. The poet, too, has
the advantage of exhibiting his ideas in
succession, and he avails himself of
stops and pauses; but the great painter
is obliged to set his entire subject be-
fore the eye at once, and all the parts
of his composition, his imagination, and
his execution, challenge the judgment
as a whole. A great poet is neverthe-
less a just object of admiration among
ordinary persons—but far more so a
great painter, who assumes the power
of creation, and of improving on the or-
dinary combinations of the Creator.
Yet such a man was THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, before whose tomb I stood!

The following are the words engraven on the stone:—

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, esq.
died August 2, 1788.

Also the body of
GAINSBOROUGH DUPONT, esq.
Who died Jan. 20, 1797,
Aged 42 years.

Also, Mrs. MARGARET GAINSBOROUGH,
wife of the above
Thomas Gainsborough, esq.
who died Dec. 17, 1798,
in the 72d year of her age.

A little to the eastward lie the remains of another illustrious son of art, the modest ZOFFANY, whose Florence Gallery, Portraits of the Royal Family, and other pictures, will always raise him among the highest class of painters. He long resided on this Green, and like Michael Angelo, Titian, and our own West, produced master-pieces at four-score. The words on the monument are:

Sacred to the Memory
of JOHN ZOFFANY, R.A.
who died Nov. 11, 1810,
aged 87 years.

It was a remarkable coincidence, that the bones of GAINSBOROUGH and ZOFFANY should thus, without premeditation, have been laid side by side; and that, but a few weeks ago, delighted crowds had been daily drawn together to view their principal works, combined with those of WILSON and HOGARTH, to form an attractive metropolitan exhibition. On that occasion every Englishman felt proud of the native genius of our GAINSBOROUGH. It was ably opposed in one line by a WILSON, and in another by a ZOFFANY; yet the works of the untutored GAINSBOROUGH and HOGARTH served to prove that every great artist must be born such; and that superiority in human works is the result of original genius, and cannot be produced by any servile routine of education, however specious, imposing, sedulous, or costly.

This valley of the Thames is, however, sanctified every where by relics which call for equal reverence. But a mile distant on my right, in Chiswick Churchyard, lie the remains of the painting moralist HOGARTH; who invented a universal character, or species of moral revelation intelligible to every degree of intellect, in all ages and countries; who opened a path to the kindred genius of a BURNETT and a WILKIE; and who conferred a deathless fame on the manners, habits, and chief characters of his time. And, but a mile on my left, in Richmond Church, lie the re-

mains of THOMSON, the poet of nature, of liberty, and of man—who displayed his genius only for noble purposes; who scorned, like the vile herd of modern rhymesters, to ascribe *glory* to injustice, *heroism* to the murderers of the champions of liberty, or wisdom to the mischievous prejudices of weak princes; and who, by asserting in every line the moral dignity of his art, became an example of poetical renown, which has since been followed by GLOVER, AKENSIDE, COWPER, ROBINSON, BURNS, BARLOW, BARBAULD, WOLCOT, MOORE, and BYRON.

The fast-declining Sun, and my wearied limbs, tell me, however, that I am the slave of nature, and of nature's laws; and that I have neither time nor power to excuse or go farther. My course, therefore, is necessarily terminated on this spot; and I must here take leave of the reader, who has been patient, or liberal enough, to accompany me. For my own part, I am bound to state, that I have been highly gratified with the great volume, ten or twelve miles long, by two or three broad, in the study of which I have employed the lengthened morning; but this volume of my brief analysis the reader will doubtless find marked by the imperfections and short-sightedness which must attend every attempt of human art to compress an infinite variety into a finite compass.

In looking back at the incidents of the day, which the language of custom has, with reference to our repasts, denominated THE MORNING, I could not avoid likening the excursion which I have here described to THE LIFE OF MAN—for, like that, and all things measured by TIME and SPACE, it has had a BEGINNING—an eventful COURSE—and an END determined by physical causes. On emerging in the morning from the metropolis, I foresaw as little as the child foresees his future life what were to be the incidents of my journey. I proceeded in each successive hour even as he proceeds in each year. I jostled no one, and no one disturbed me. My feelings were those of peace, and I suffered from no hostility. My inclinations were virtuous, and I have experienced the rewards of virtue. Every step has therefore been productive of satisfaction, and I have no-where had cause to look behind me with regret. I have ventured to smile at folly, I have honestly reprehended bad passions, and I have sincerely sympathized with their victims. May all my readers be led to smile,

smile, reprehend, and sympathize with me; and I solicit this effect—for their sake—for the sake of truth—and in the hope that, if our feelings have been reciprocal, our mutual labours will not have been wasted! At the end of my short career, I conscientiously look back on the incidents of my journey, with the complacency with which we may all look back in our old age on the incidents of a well-spent life—and let no one sneer at the comparison, for, when human life has passed away, in what degree are its multiplied cares and chequered scenes more important than the simple events which attend a morning's walk? Look on the graves of that church-yard, and see in THEM the representations of hundreds of anxious lives! Are not those graves, then, said I, the end of thousands of busy cares and ambitious projects? Was not life THE MERE DREAM of their now senseless tenants—like THE MERE PATH OF A BIRD IN THE AIR, or of a fish in the waters? May not the events of a morning which slides away, and is never remembered, be correctly likened therefore to the courses of human life? The one, like the other, may be well or ill spent—idly dissipated or beneficially employed;—and the chequered incidents will be found to be similar to those which mark the periods of the longest life. Let me hope, however, that my example will be followed, in other situations, by minds variously stored and directed by different enquiries. Like the day which has just been recorded, the incidents of every situation, and the thoughts which pass without intermission through the mind, would, in a similar portion of time, fill similar volumes, which, as indexes of man's intellectual machinery, would serve the purpose of the dial of a clock, or the gnomon of a sundial, and prove agreeable sources of amusement, as well as efficacious means of disseminating valuable principles and useful instruction.

COMMON SENSE.

FINIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your numerous correspondents will inform me where a biographical account of Mr. Burke (who figured under the Shelburne administration,) may be met with, or will furnish a good account of him, he will greatly oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONFESS that my pride was rather hurt at seeing, in Oldfield's Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, my native city classed amongst the rotten boroughs—a character which, at one time, it certainly did deserve; but you will be pleased to hear, that the spell by which we were so long held has been dissolved, by the election for the last parliament, and again for the present, of a worthy and honest country gentleman, Sir J. G. Egerton; in the face of all the exertion that a neighbouring lord and his agents could make. The independent freemen were not aware of their strength, or they might as well have sent two members as one.

A. C. M.

Chester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a Society in London, which has now been formed for eight years, on a most important subject, but which appears to me to be very little noticed by the public;—what this circumstance is owing to, I know not: the object of it is one of the most benevolent that can be imagined, but one which may not be so apparently beneficial as that of other societies, which are for feeding the hungry, cloathing the naked, or visiting the sick; I allude to the "*Society for diffusing Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death, and the improvement of Prison Discipline.*" That the opinion of a very great majority of the people of England is in favour of the punishment of death being taken off from most of the offences to which it is now attached, I most firmly believe; if the English are truly humane, it surely must be so. The operations of this society have mostly been confined to printing extracts from various books, on the punishment of death, and publishing debates in Parliament relative to the same subject. Three volumes have already appeared, entitled, "The opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death; selected by Basil Montague, esq.* of Lincoln's-inn." London, 1809, 1812, 1813.

These volumes are well worth the attention of the benevolent Christian, and cannot fail, I think, of working, by degrees, a reformation in the criminal code

* Chairman of the Society.

of this country. The operation will be slow probably; but that some good will come from them, and the other labours of the Society, if conducted with prudence and firmness, there can be very little doubt.

If a small pamphlet of extracts, from the above-mentioned volumes, were printed for more general reading, many thousands of persons might be induced to read it, who are not likely to be in possession of the originals. I therefore am desirous to see such a work undertaken by some one capable of making a judicious selection.

A. Z.

Nov. 19, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the pressure of taxation is become so grievous as to render it doubtful, on the proposed augmentation of an existing duty upon any article of commerce or manufacture, whether that particular source of revenue will not become less productive than before, on account of the diminished consumption thereby occasioned, it may be interesting to consider whether such an alteration might not be made in our system of taxation, as will render it equally productive as at present, and divest it of those injurious consequences which attach to the present mode of levying contributions.

I must, however, premise, that I am ready to admit the full force of the usual arguments in favor of indirect taxation, when compared with the more arbitrary and harsh measure of exacting direct contributions, and even to submit to the many positive inconveniences that are inseparable from it, rather than submit to the alternative. It appears, however, from the circumstance of ministers having, for many years past, had recourse to the unpopular expedient of levying direct contributions, that they have considered the indirect taxes as being strained to a pitch nearly as high as it would be prudent to raise them. Assuming then that the ordinary objects of taxation have been resorted to nearly as far as the point at which an augmentation would cease to be productive, and that the direct imposts are become in a degree absolutely indispensable, it may not be altogether useless to inquire whether the latter system might not be extended with great advantage, as a means of relieving many of our commercial and manufactured commodities

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from those duties which press upon them in a degree that is scarcely supportable.

I am inclined to believe that some very important disadvantages, connected with the indirect taxes, have not been sufficiently considered; they are the cause of the extinction of a great deal of enjoyment, and, in a vast many cases, not only without at all benefiting the revenue, but very frequently to its great injury. The number of conveniences of which people deprive themselves, in order to avoid the payment of taxes, is almost incalculable: such privations are an absolute inconvenience to the subject, without affording the smallest advantage to the revenue.—How many invalids, for instance, that are not in affluent circumstances, are compelled to forego the advantage and healthful recreation of travelling, on account of the heavy duty upon post-horses: after government has received a revenue from those who travel, in spite of that tax, all those who cannot afford to pay it might, without injury to the revenue, be permitted to travel also. I do not mean that it is practicable to make this distinction; but what I wish to represent is, that the circumstance of this impracticability, which, whilst it presses upon those who pay the tax, also very unprofitably annoys those who do not pay it, furnishes a powerful argument against a species of taxation that is liable to such an objection. In like manner, the consequence of heavy taxes upon articles of commerce and manufacture is to discourage their consumption: a new duty, for instance, upon carriages, compels numbers of gentlemen to lay their carriages aside, in order to avoid the payment of that duty.—The unfavorable consequences of such a tax do not terminate in the privations endured, so unprofitably to the revenue, by the persons who have been obliged to lay down their carriages; the coach-maker becomes a sufferer also, his business becomes considerably reduced, and with it his ability to pay his ordinary share to the public contributions. In a manner such as I have described, the effects of most of the indirect taxes are to aggrieve, not only those who do pay them, but also those who do not; to discourage commerce and manufactures; and, in an indirect way, to diminish many of the sources of revenue to the state.

Whilst, however, I am of opinion, that it is better to endure the many in-

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conveniences

conveniences of the indirect taxes than have recourse to the odious and inquisitorial operation of direct taxes, I am nevertheless inclined to believe, if we are compelled by circumstances in any degree to resort to the latter, that it is expedient, on account of the several advantages which it assuredly does possess, to extend its application so as to supersede, as much as possible, our present system of indirect taxation, with which so many grievances are inseparably connected.

G.

Ryde, Isle of Wight.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY-where the pen of the hireling and the arts of corruption are at work, to uphold, if possible, that system of mis-rule which has brought the country to the brink of destruction. Throughout the whole of that most lamentable state of war, waste, and bloodshed, which began in 1793, but more particularly towards the beginning of it, every one who doubted its justice or expediency was libelled as a jacobin, and his arguments, instead of being replied to, treated as the criminal efforts of disaffection and sedition; till, in process of time, by the establishment of political principles completely subversive of those which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, the grand object of the authors of the war was accomplished. But, as the Bourbons could not be restored in France, nor the Inquisition be re-established in Portugal and Spain, nor the Pope in Italy, nor the Jesuits in Europe, without immense expenditure of blood and treasure—so these desirable objects, being happily accomplished, it now becomes the duty of the hireling, and the interest of those who have actively supported, or profited by, the measures which have been thus far successful, to convince the deluded people of this devoted country, that their pecuniary sacrifices are insignificant compared with their ability; and that, at any rate, if they do at present suffer (of which these tools of corruption affect to doubt), their sufferings are not attributable to this cause. In strict conformity to these systematic proceedings, is the attempt made to mislead, in your last number; beginning (in a manner every way worthy of the cause it supports,) by endeavouring to fix the character of stock-jobbers, or their paid retainers, on all such of your correspondents as have expressed their conviction

of the inability of the country longer to sustain such dreadful loads of taxation, as will enable the minister at once to discharge the expences of an enormous and unprecedented peace establishment, and the interest of the public debt.

Mr. Playfair stands, I think, pre-eminent in the list of those who, in your pages, have endeavoured to enlighten the public on the subject of finance; and, without reference to others, equally respectable in point of principle, though they may rank far below him as to abilities, the applicability of this species of censure to him, as well as to those others, it behoves your correspondent to prove, or to admit, the falsehood of his assertion.

Whether the stockholder be intitled to the property of the whole country, if less be insufficient to pay the amount of his demands, is not a question I at all meddle with—but of the *inability of the country* to continue to pay much longer the enormous loads of taxation, in its various forms, with which it is at present cursed, circumstances (having no connection with your correspondent's "people in the alley,") proclaim, in language not to be misunderstood, notwithstanding the affected denial of those who live on the produce of the taxes—the attempted perversion and misrepresentation of facts, and the ministerial charge of "ignorant impatience of taxation." Still it appears that the public in general are not sufficiently informed on this vitally important subject; and the attempts which every day witnesses to disguise the truth, and to pervert it where it cannot be concealed, establishes the propriety of making the present operation of taxation more fully known.

THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, from the evidence of facts passing under their own eyes, thought it their duty to represent to the ministers, *the inability of this part of the country longer to endure the pressure, without destruction to great numbers*; and this they felt themselves fully justified in doing, from knowing that some parishes in their neighbourhood (as that of Kentchurch for instance,) were now paying, in direct taxes (including tithes), a greater sum than the lands of the whole parish could be let for at this time;—from knowing that above one hundred persons at one time had been brought before magistrates for non-payment of poor's taxes; and, above all, from knowing that default was made in the payment of taxes by the highest as well as the

the lowest persons in the county.—And yet, sir, I have the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for saying, that Monmouthshire is not worse off in this respect than the generality of the kingdom: and numberless facts prove that this is really the case.

Sir George Leeds describes in print the case of a gentleman, of good landed property, in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, whose assessed taxes *only* amounted to 70l. per annum, but whose whole income is reduced to 60l.; adding, “there are other cases, though not quite so hard, nearly as desperate; and a great many, indeed, where the taxes never can be collected at all.” which is fully confirmed by Mr. Edes, who declares that, “the labour, parochial rates, tithes, and taxes, on an acre of land, far exceed the amount of the value of the produce.”

In CHESHIRE, it is stated to the Board of Agriculture, that “the pressure of taxation, the intolerable burden of parochial rates, the lowness of price, and the absolute want of markets for some commodities, are evils of which the complaint is universal.”

The Penzance Agricultural Society declare, that “the inability to pay taxes is such, that in one parish two-thirds in number of the occupiers of farms have been returned in the schedules of defaulters.”

The CORNWALL Society states it to be their opinion, that, unless some immediate remedy be applied, not only great individual suffering will be sustained, but that the *taxes cannot be paid*.

In DERBYSHIRE, Mr. Beresford says, “there is extraordinary difficulty in collecting the taxes and poor-rates.”—In DEVONSHIRE, Mr. Taylor states, that “a proportion of seven-sixteenths, out of the annual value of every estate in this county, is taken from the owners and occupiers in direct taxes.”—From DORSETSHIRE Mr. Bowker transmits an account very similar; whilst, in DURHAM, Mr. Collingwood expressly declares, “if government do not devise some remedy, this part of the island, which produces most duty, &c. will be soon in an insolvent state.”

Unpaid rent and taxes in ESSEX, and seizure of stock, to pay rent, tithes, and taxes, in HEREFORDSHIRE, are complained of;—but, says Mr. Newman, “the principal distresses that have occurred have been seizures under the crown for taxes.”

Mr. Keet and Mr. Casamajor both state inability to pay rent and taxes in

HERTFORDSHIRE; as Mr. Boys and Mr. Neve, jun. do from KENT; and similar representations have been made to the Board of Agriculture from the counties of LANCASTER and LEICESTER. And in LINCOLNSHIRE, it is said, “the taxes may be *levied*, but they will not long be paid:” whence, also, it is reported that Lord Castlereagh has nearly two parishes on his hands near Holbeach.—Complaints of equal distress and inability have been made from NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and NORTHUMBERLAND; in which latter county it is asserted, by Mr. Wilson, that, “of 1230 farmers in the district of Morpeth-ward, upwards of 1000 would have proved, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of property-tax, that for the two last years they had been paying the tax upon a loss, and not upon profit.” And Mr. W. J. Calvert is disposed to believe, that “not enough of rent will arise from the land in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE to *satisfy the demands of government*: thus,” says he, “rendering the *whole property of the landholder* to the tithe-owner, the state, and its creditors.”

The foregoing detail of facts exhibits, in language concise but expressive, the melancholy situation of about one half of the counties of England, and the miserable folly of the expectation of being able to raise from sixty to seventy millions of taxes annually, from a country situated as this at present is; as well as the cruelty and impolicy of the attempt! The state of the remainder, and of Scotland and Wales, I shall defer the notice of to the next number of your Magazine.

It was a fair subject of consolation, and excited a hope of better times in many, that some relief would be afforded by the cessation of part of what are called the war-taxes; but woeful experience now convinces every attentive observer of facts, that, if seventeen or eighteen millions of such taxes cease to afflict, the remainder will continue to act with oppression doubly great to what they did when they were imposed;—so that, in fact, the operation of this grinding taxation is vastly greater than at any former period; and, to make this manifest, it is only necessary to consider that, *if it requires the sale of twice the number of cattle, or other produce, to raise the money necessary to pay the same amount of taxes, such taxes are in fact doubled*.—Thus, in round numbers, take eighty millions as the utmost that were raised in taxes at the time they were laid on, and deduct twenty millions

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millions for the amount of taxes which are to cease; in the mode of payment above described, the remaining sixty operate with a weight and pressure fully equal to that which one hundred and twenty millions did at the time these taxes were imposed: and this fact will satisfactorily account for the destruction which taxation is at present spreading through the country; and it affords strong corroboration of the opinion, now pretty generally expressed, *that it cannot continue to be borne.*

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

*Laurumney; Dec. 9.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a friend to humanity, I beg leave to plead the cause of the unhappy school-boy, in offering a few remarks on the present method of education in our public schools. I call him unhappy, not because I think that the situation of a school-boy is at all times a miserable one whilst he is at school, but because the neglect of his education will often produce unhappiness after he has entered into the world. This inattention does not appear to lie with his parents, but with those under whose care he is placed, after he has left his paternal roof. The master should be to him as a father, since under that character he will be able to ensure the esteem, the humble and willing obedience, of his pupils, whom we should then see returning with equal joy to their schools and their homes. I would not wish for the man who is so easy and good-tempered as to suffer himself to become the dupe of his scholars, nor him who is so severe, and of such a fiery temper, as to exercise the part of a harsh tyrant, who corrects for his own pleasure, without consulting the benefit of the transgressor; but him who will be beloved and respected by his pupils whilst instructing them, and who, after he shall have performed his duty, may have the satisfaction to see that he hath not laboured in vain. In order to gain their esteem whilst he is employed in their education, kindness and due attention are necessary; if these shall have been properly bestowed upon them, the master cannot fail of securing the respect due to him. He may be assured that, if the seed has been carefully sown on good ground, the sower will not be unrewarded, and that, even as is the root, so will be the tree.

But the cultivation of the mind, the care of the body, and the improvement

of the heart, should be all equally attended to. The first of these might be advanced, if our worthy instructors were to change their present plan, and, instead of receiving so many pupils, and of demanding so exorbitantly for each, let their number be diminished, and I will then grant them their usual salary. By this alteration we should not hear of the frequent advertisements for those poor creatures who go under the specious name of ushers, many of whom are little better than slaves, who are often incapable of maintaining their dignity, as ushers, with the senior lads of a school, and almost too ignorant to teach the least knowing.

Other remarks I might offer, relating to the improvements which might be made for cultivating the mind with greater facility; but, as I fear this paper would, by such remarks, be prolonged to a length not usually allotted for subjects of this kind in your valuable miscellany, I will proceed to say a few words relative to my second division:—On the neglect which there too often is of the care of the body, at our public schools. It is an evil which deserves notice, and one which the poor school-boy often endeavours to meliorate by his ingenious exertions. Every one will grant, that without food we cannot exist; and most persons know from experience that, without good food, the health, as well as the constitution, is endangered. This then I complain of,—first of all, the scanty pittance of many a school-boy, and next the unhealthy diet which too frequently falls to his lot. Nevertheless, it is not the luxuries of life we are to look for at the table of school-masters; this would by no means be profitable to them, nor proper for their pupils; but a plain, good, wholesome, meal ought to be every school-boy's fare; he relishes it as well as his master, and, though it might take from the purse of the latter, it would add to his reputation, and to the health of the former. This is among the great number of miseries attendant upon a school life; and this may be added, that, were the teachers to use intreaties more frequently than their threats, a single shake of the head, or a frown, would soon have greater effect than many repeated blows of a cane, more suitable to support the bending frame of old age than to be applied to the tender limbs of youth. Again, if kindness and affection were only substituted for severity and hatred, we should find pupils attending more to the admonition of Quintilian when he tells them,

"ut praeceptores suos non minus quam ipsa studia ament: et parentes esse non quidem corporum sed mentium credant."

I am now come to the last and most important part of my subject, and the first which should be attended to in education, both public and private:—Schoolmasters in general seem not to be fully aware of the important task they undertake; it is not sufficient to pay a proper attention to the cultivation of the mind, it is not sufficient to provide for their pupils wholesome diet for the preservation of their health: no! whilst the natural purity of the heart has been untainted by vice and folly, when all the affections remain to be moulded, when any fault steals insensibly into the breast of the inexperienced youth, then should he be carefully warned of the disgrace and misery which will inevitably follow, if correction is delayed. Alas, the neglect of this most important duty is severely felt in too many of our public schools—youths are frequently suffered to stain their age with wickedness and vice—evil habits pass uncorrected, are soon contracted, and very shortly become too deeply engrafted to be rooted out. The consequence of which neglect is, that a disgust for morality is formed, and religion, which is peculiarly advantageous in every stage of our existence, is disregarded and despised. For the truth of what I here assert, we need only look into some of our public schools, where many, many boys may be found, who, upon their entrance on a school life, were innocent and harmless, but now indulge themselves in the most licentious conduct, and trample without shame or remorse upon all the laws of morality and religion. But, unfortunately, the contagion stops not here, these unhappy boys set a bad example for others; and, after they have entered into the world, they meet with companions as wicked as themselves—lovers of pleasure more than their God. Thus it is that, merely from the neglect of a proper improvement of the heart, so much mischief is done—that even a whole nation in time may become wicked and depraved, from this single error of those persons whose duty it is to teach and correct, for their own credit, for the benefit of the young, and for the advantage and welfare of all mankind.

"O education, ever in the wrong,
To thee the curses of mankind belong;
Thou first great author of our future state,
Chief source of our religion, passion's fate."
These observations have fallen from

the pen of one who himself has unfortunately experienced some of the errors which are here spoken of, and which could not fail to afford to every feeling breast pain and uneasiness in enduring such unfeeling conduct, nay, almost in the very idea of such.

O. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1816.

COUNT ROSTOPCHIN.

THIS flaming character has arrived within the last month at Paris.—"My dear count, what brings you, of all persons, to Paris?" "I am come to see three of the greatest men in Europe."—"Oh! I have it—the king, and the Dukes of Angouleme and Berry?" "Ha! ha! ha! you are wide of the mark."—"Who are the three then?" "Potier*, Talleyrand, and Wellington."—"What, do you call Talleyrand a comedian?" "I know no one who plays *Tartuffe*† so well."—"And Wellington?" "He is a universal actor; but only knows one part well—the soldier in the field."

MADAME DE STAEL AND MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning, a few days ago, at the house of M. Goltz, met Madame de Stael. The impertinent manner of the ambassador to Portugal is well known—he took the liberty to censure the Emperor Alexander; Madame de Stael defended him.—"Madam, you do not like the English?" "Yes, sir, in their own country."—"Tell me now, madam,—you wish you were rid of us all?" "Not exactly so; but I think it would be well if you were to stay at Paris, and send your troops home."—"Why so?" "Because they may be wanted, and perhaps Mr. Canning may not."—"Madam, you are angry because we possess your fortified places?" "I am."—"Madam, after such a revolution, it was necessary to punish the nation." "Punish a nation, sir! it is to punish a mighty river, which will sweep the impotent insulter with it in its course to the ocean."

FRENCH CURIOSITY.

The *Badauds* of Paris yield not to the *cockneys* of London in staring, and "making a sight" of every thing. A few days ago the footman of Lady P***, who is in deep mourning, made his appearance in the Palais Royal, little sup-

* The Grimaldi of the French stage. |

† The consummate hypocrite of Moliere,

posing

[Jan. 1,

posing that he himself should be, for the moment, the greatest curiosity of the place; the great vulgar and the small flocked round him, watched every motion, and wondered who he could be: at least he was a colonel—this was evident by his “two epaulettes” (shoulder-knots); but of what nation? his hat and his walk were English; but the French had never seen an English regiment dressed in black: in fact, John was a *rara avis in Terris*—no one could guess to what army he belonged, and none dared put the question to him, for such impertinence might be deemed a gross insult to—perhaps a prince! As great curiosity was excited, and ungratified; the appearance of the illustrious stranger was thus announced in the journals of the next day—“A young man, whom, from his face and his walk, we took for an Englishman, attracted, the day before yesterday, at the Palais Royal, the attention of the multitude by the regularity (singularity) of his costume.—dressed in mourning, from head to foot; he wore *two large epaulettes* of black worsted, which, with the round shape of his hat, formed a burlesque contrast. Otherwise, far from having an air of embarrassment, the young man appeared proud of the curiosity of our idlers, and shewed himself to them very complaisantly.”—*Journal de Paris*, Sept. 15.

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

The French display, on numerous occasions, the most striking contrasts of splendour and wretchedness, of pride and meanness. In London, the opening of a shop will ruin the character of a whole street in the eye of fashion; in Paris it is different, the most splendid palaces are found in narrow, dark, and dirty streets, filled with shops of the lowest order; even in the good street of the Faubourg St. Honoré it is the same: for example, the address of the British ambassador is—“His excellency the English ambassador, next door to the coppersmith, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, à Paris!”

What would you think in England of a noble marquis calling, in a public coffee-room, for a cup of coffee, of the value of five pence, and very coolly emptying the sugar-bason into his pocket! Yet this is done every day in Paris by all ranks; the argument is this—“what the waiter brings I have a right to use in my coffee, and consequently I have a right to put it in my pocket.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS large quantities of potatoes have been frosted, it may prevent ignorance from throwing them away, if you will remind your readers, that, if soaked three hours in cold water, before they are to be prepared as food, changing the water every hour, these valuable roots will recover their salubrious qualities and flavor. While in the cold water, they must stand where a sufficiency of artificial heat may prevent freezing. If much frozen before laid in cold water, to each peck of potatoes take a quarter of an ounce of salt-petre, dissolved in water, which is to be mixed with the fluid which boils the potatoes. If the potatoes are so frozen as to be quite unfit for nourishment to men or animals, they will make starch, and yield more flour than if unfermented by the icy power. That flour, with an equal quantity of wheat-flour, some butter, sugar, a little harm, and a few currants, makes excellent tea-bread. If formed into small cakes, and put in a slow oven, it will keep a month. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MIDDLETON has again favoured us with a further attempt to elucidate his sentiments relative to the rise of the ocean; but I am obliged to confess, that I have not been enabled to discover any thing in his last paper by any means convincing or satisfactory. Some of his positions yet require considerable more proof; as—

“The rise of the ocean one foot in a century;”

“The upper layers of all strata are softer than those which lie below;” and,

“Such parts of the layers as lie within the influence of the atmosphere are in a state of decomposition.”

Without inquiring into the meaning of the phrase, “layers of all strata,” unless I have been very much misinformed, many stones which are dug out of quarries, upon exposure to atmospheric air, become considerably harder; so that the influence of the atmosphere upon stones must depend upon the matter of which the stones are composed—it may soften and decompose some, it may harden and even form others. We know that the atmosphere hardens mortar, most probably by supplying it with carbonic acid; good mortar being composed of lime, silex, and carbonic acid, with the aid

aid of water, as a medium of promoting the operation of chemical affinity—but this by the way.

I have many reasons for believing, that, when any thing like probability can be obtained upon so uncertain a subject as the question of the rise of the ocean, that the rise of the land will rather be proved from the result of the investigation.

In the level between the Bristol Channel and Glastonbury are several banks of sand, covered with from one to three feet of earth, considerably above the level of the sea, but which have been once unquestionably covered with salt water—as the constant and frequent presence of sea-shells, in their natural state, most decidedly evinces; which would, *prima facie*, indicate that the sea must have been much higher once than it is now, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Middleton. However, I think, without contending for the opposite hypothesis, that the cause of the height of these sand-banks can be shown. We find, upon examining them, that the upper parts, in particular, contain a considerable quantity of small stones, of various shapes and dimensions, mostly longitudinal; their composition is sand, and, I believe, carbonate of lime, for I have not analysed them; but I know that the waters, from the springs flowing through them, contain a large quantity of that ingredient; so that these stones are a species of crystallization. Now the effect of such crystallization, and addition of carbonate of lime, is, in my humble opinion, the cause of a considerable increase in the volume of the said banks, and of course of their height; perhaps of as much from their first deposit as ten or fifteen feet; for we find that no sand is deposited in or about the mouth of the River Parret at less than from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the adjoining land, except what is blown upon the shore by the winds. The sand being, of course, of greater specific gravity than clay, it will be deposited from the water first and below; and the clay, be-

ing lighter, remains suspended longer, forming, as it constantly does, a deposit above the sand.

These observations must, in my view of them, go still farther to confirm what I have before said (see vol. xli. p. 317), relative to the rise of the ocean: I am, notwithstanding, disposed to think that the northern hemisphere of our globe has, at some very distant period, been wholly covered with water, and incline to the hypothesis of your correspondent Common Sense rather than that of Mr. Middleton; but both, as mere hypotheses, cannot be taken into the account in an argument of facts.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill; Nov. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I SAW in a late paper an account of wonderful performances by a blind lady. Within ten miles of my residence, there lived many years a horse-jockey, quite bereft of sight since his second year, when he had the small-pox. He knew the good properties or defects of a horse by feeling all over his frame, and gave a remarkable proof of acuteness, in discovering a fine horse was blind of one eye, a failing never suspected by his purchaser. The gentleman had bought the horse at Edinburgh, and on his way home put up at the inn kept by William M'Gilvray's father. He desired the sightless jockey to go out, and examine his recent bargain, extolling the handsome figure, the mettle, and docility of the animal. M'Gilvray returned in half an hour, saying, "the horse was all that could be wished if he could see with both eyes." "How do you know he does not see?" said the gentleman. "I have passed my hand over and over that side of his head (said he,) and his eye-lids never flinch; but on the other side they close instantly." The horse was found to be really blind of one eye, and a blind man was the first to perceive the imperfection.

N. B.

CORNUCOPIA.

ALCIBIADES.

ALCIBIADES, when a young man, had to struggle with a strong nervous terror on entering the assembly of the people. Socrates tried to encour-

rage and animate him: "You do not care much for that cobbler?" said he, naming him. Alcibiades agreed.—"Or that public crier?" resumed Socrates; "or that tent-maker?" The son of Cle-

reas

neas assented.—“And is not the whole Athenian people,” said Socrates, “made up of this sort of persons? If you are indifferent about them singly, you may surely be indifferent about them in the mass.”

SAXON LAW.

The Saxons had a law, that whosoever had committed theft, if the goods were found in the house, all his family were made bond, even to the children in the cradle. This law was abrogated by Canute, the Dane, who ordained, that only the malefactor, and such as aided him, should endure the punishment; and that the wife (unless the thing stolen were found under her lock,) should not be deemed guilty of her husband's offence.

POINTS.

Fabretti, in his collection of ancient inscriptions, published at Rome in 1699, observes, that “the ancients placed Points at the end of every word; but scarcely ever at the end of a line, though sometimes after every syllable.” This is exemplified in—AD. FINIBUS. OB. VENERIT. DUM. TAXAT. This singular mode was used in the third century.

It has been said that these Points were placed in epitaphs, in order to excite sympathy and grief in the mind of the reader by these frequent pauses. But we find in Lupi (*Epitaphium Severæ*) the following inscription, which is full of Points, without any sentiment of pity or sorrow:

IMP. CAES. M. AN. TO. NI. O.
GOR. DI. A. NO. PI. O. FE. LI. CI.
AVG. P. M. TRIB. POT. II. COS. PP.
COR. NE. LI. A. PRÆ. TEX. TA. TA.
IVI. NAM. PI. E. TA. TEM. E. IVS.
QVE. SVOS. ET.
DI. CI. VM.
EN. TI. AM. SV. AM.
BA. VIT.

It would have been scarcely less intelligible had it stood without separation—

TOTHEEMPERORCAESARM.ANTONIOCOR-
DIANPIOVSFORTVNATEAVGVSTVS, &c.

In this mode the most ancient manuscripts now extant were written.

REVENUES.

In the 12th of Henry IV. the revenues and profits of the kingdom, together with the subsidies of wool and tenths of the clergy, amounted to no more than 48,000*l.*, of which 24,000 marks were allotted for the household expence; most of the rest to guard the sea and defence of this kingdom in

Ireland, and the dominion of France. In the 9th of Henry V. the revenues amounted to 55,734*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In the 12th of Queen Elizabeth, the profits of the kingdom (besides the Wards and Duchy of Lancaster,) were 188,197*l.* 4*s.*; the payments and assignments, 116,612*l.* 13*s.*, of which the household was 40,000*l.*; private purse 2000*l.*; admiralty 30,000*l.* In May, 1604, the admiralty was 40,000*l.*

ALPHABET.

Now that schools for the instruction of the common people are about to be opened all over Europe, which can hardly fail to give a new impulse to public mind, analogous to the introduction of printing; a continental projector suggests the adoption of a new and rational alphabet, and the reprinting in it of all elementary books. This will at once obliterate all extant literature, and enable the rising generation to use epurated editions of all standard books.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

The Scots had a custom (which began in the time of Ewen III.) that the king and his successors should sleep the first night with every woman whose husband held lands immediately from the crown; and the lords and gentlemen with those whose husbands were their tenants and homagers. This was their knight's service tenure, and continued till the days of Malcolm Connor, who, at the request of his wife Margaret (sister of Edgar Etheling), abolished this law, ordaining that the tenants, by way of commutation, should pay unto their lords a mark in money, which is yet in force, and is called *Marcheta Mulieræ*.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPANISH AMERICA.

There is a nice gradation in the several senses, in which an attention to the labours of scientific and capable travellers and voyagers is beneficial. An extended knowledge of physical nature, is probably the first in importance,—of political and social properties and capabilities, the second. But there is also a third kind of instruction, which, if inferior to the two former in primary consequence, is, probably, still more delightful to the general enquirer. This may be denominated, the light thrown by the works of accomplished travellers on the extensive compatibility of the human mind. How many terrors in the eye of imagination, nay, in the sober contemplation of reason, vanish before daily

daily habit and experience. Who can read of the hideous and slimy reptiles which annoy even the domesticity of Ceylon and Guiana, without shuddering; while, by the natives of these countries they are little regarded; and, as to evils of another kind, we all know with what apathy myriads endure the overwhelming despotism of Asia. But possibly as strong a proof of the adaptation of mind to circumstances as ever was recorded, may be gathered from the personal narrative of Humboldt; it is contained in his account of the earthquakes at Cumana.

"As no record exists at Cumana, and its archives, on account of the continual devastation of the termites, or white ants, contain no document that goes further than a hundred and fifty years; we are unacquainted with the precise dates of its ancient earthquakes. We only know, that in times nearer our own, the year 1766 was the most fatal to the colonists. On the 21st October, in that year, the city of Cumana was entirely destroyed. The whole of the houses were overturned in the space of a few minutes, and the shocks were hourly repeated for fourteen months. During the years 1766 and 1767, the inhabitants of Cumana encamped in the streets, and they began to build their houses, when the earthquakes took place only once a month." Again—"Tradition states, that, in the earthquake of 1766, as well as in another very remarkable one in 1794, the shocks were only horizontal variations; it was on the disastrous day of the 14th December, 1797, that, for the first time at Cumana, the motion was felt by the raising up of the ground. More than four-fifths of the city were thus entirely destroyed; but, happily, the most violent shock was preceded by a slight undu-

lating motion; so that the greater part of the inhabitants could escape into the streets, and a small number only of those perished, who had assembled in the churches. It is a generally received opinion at Cumana, that the most destructive earthquakes are announced by very feeble oscillations, and by a hollow sound, which does not escape the observation of persons habituated to this kind of phenomenon. In this fatal moment, the cries of—*Misericordia*, it trembles! it trembles! are every where heard, and it is very rarely that a false alarm is given by a native."

Once more.—"The earthquakes of Cumana are connected with those of the West-India islands, and it has even been suspected, that they have some connexion with the volcanic phenomena of the Cordilleras of the Andes. On the 4th of November, 1797, the soil of the province of Quito underwent such a destructive commotion, that, notwithstanding the extreme feebleness of the population of that country, nearly forty thousand natives perished, buried under the ruins of their houses, swallowed up in the crevices, or drowned in lakes that were suddenly formed."

Such are the facts which may be accommodated to human apprehension, and which, when past, fade from the recollection like the petty sufferings of hourly experience. It is trite to observe, that extremes meet; but possibly the operation of slight and overwhelming calamity may in some degree resemble. The first demand but little reflection; the second confound all consideration: in either case the attention is more rapidly at liberty, and escapes that pause which is the origin of the profoundest impressions, and the most untwistable associations.

REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF SIR WM. JONES.
(From a valuable Journal published at Bristol, called "*the Bristol Memorialist*."
Lamb's Building, 21 May (by the Calendar; 21 Nov. by the weather), 1782.

My dear Pritchard,

I HAVE called anxiously at the stationer's, every now and then, for the last month—no letter from Oldbury: I have called there this morning with increasing anxiety—no letter from Oldbury, or Thornbury, or Hawkesbury; or any other bury. Are you dead and buried in earnest, my dear Arthur; or are

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you ill? The last idea gives me alarm; for it is impossible to conceive that you forget my existence, or that you stand upon the form of regular answers to your letters. Many thanks for your's dated 17th April—it was short, but agreeable to me. You will ask why I have not answered it, and will be anxious also for my health: I will inform you; earnestly hoping that you will burn this, or at least take special care of it. We parted on the bank of the Severn on Sunday (was it not?) the 14th of April.

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I reached Oxford on the Monday, and found letters in college, which I did not look at till I had dined in the common room; I read them at six o'clock: one was from Lord Shelburne, dated the 9th, desiring to see me *instantly*: I put four horses to my chaise; travelled all night, and saw his lordship early the next morning: the same day I was presented to all the new ministers. A great place had been kept open for me above a fortnight: not hearing from me, nor knowing where I was, they desponded and disposed of it. Particulars you shall know when we meet: had parliament been dissolved I should have had a seat in it immediately. I thought of you, and resolved, if possible, to procure you some genteel place in an office of state; this resolution I will never abandon. From that day to this I have been in *hot water*; you will see your friend more than *parboiled*, unless we meet soon. I have had no time for writing by daylight, and I do not think it prudent to strain my eyes by candle-light. After all, in these five weeks, I have been on the point of being under-secretary of state, on the point of being a member of parliament, on the point of being an India judge; yet I am neither under-secretary, nor in parliament, nor a judge, nor likely to be either these five or six months. Sir Elijah Impey is recalled; but there is no hope of any vacancy being filled up this year, nor of any bill being passed this session. I have been mentioned in the cabinet, and have the highest interest. In the mean while our poor friend Mr. Paradise is ruining himself here, and losing his American estate into the bargain: to rescue him and his family from destruction I have consented to accompany him to Virginia, and we propose to set out next month: we have no time to lose. We shall return as soon as the business is finished; in five or six months. I shall then be in time, probably, for the judgeship, or some better thing. We shall go first to Paris, thence to a French port, and have good accommodations on board a swift-sailing frigate: we shall sail directly to the Chesapeak. There will be no danger; and, to avoid delay in case of capture, we shall have passes from Lord Keppell. Have you any objection, my dear Pritchard, to being of the party in this pleasant excursion? I mean in the capacity of my friend and secretary, with a very good allowance from me; and you might be sure of a handsome present from

Paradise, who esteems you as much as I do: no one can esteem you more. You cannot increase or diminish my esteem by accepting or rejecting this offer; in either case you will stand first in my will (after my female friend); and, you know, I have no heir unprovided for. I may die at sea: life is always uncertain; and, if you go, I will leave you, in case of my death during the voyage, a thousand pounds, which I shall take with me in bills. If you wish to do something handsome for your mother during your short absence, I will take care, that she shall receive punctually from my agents what you chuse to give her. Your friend at Midgham cannot object, as you will return in a few months. If there were any danger, I would not press you. I use no persuasion; I do not presume to think of persuading any one: I only propose; and, if you accept my proposal, you will give me pleasure; if you reject it, no pain. As to use, you will be of greater use to us both in reading and writing than I can describe. Some secretary I must have. 22 May.

Here I left off to dine with the Bishop of St. Asaph—Who, do you think, were at table? None less than your future uncle and aunt, Sir G***** and Lady M*****—between us, a stupid uncle and no very elegant aunt! but of this not a word. I have just read the Newspaper, and am sorry to see old Mr. Poyntz, of Somersetshire, in the Gazette. By the way, could not you make your visit to Midgham now upon your little grey, so that we might have a chance of meeting there, or at Oxford, where I shall soon spend a day or two? I conclude, that my friends at Midgham will come to town for a little amusement at Ranelagh, some time this month. In short, my dear Pritchard, the case is very simple—I have not abandoned India, but shall not be able to go this year; in the meanwhile I shall accompany my friend Paradise, in order to prevent his ruin, to Virginia, and shall return before next spring-fleet sails for India: if you will be of the party, I will ensure you much pleasure, much health, much knowledge of the world; and a knowledge of men and things will be necessary to qualify you for any office that my interest may hereafter procure for you. I would add, much profit, if I did not know your disinterestedness; but no man, however generous, ought to be so disinterested as to neglect any honorable mode of securing his independence

by acquiring a fortune: you will be wholly on the footing of a gentleman. Paradise will have his servant, so that he will give you no trouble, except perhaps in writing for him and making his pens, for he says he can write with none so well as with yours. As we go on board a man-of-war, we shall have a charming voyage, and see a delightful country, as your sister will tell you. Should any accident happen, or should you change your mind at Paris, you may return easily and I will bear all your expenses back. We shall go from Dover to Calais, but this is a secret.— If I die in America, you may return with Paradise, who would treat you as a friend and a gentleman. Let me add, that, if I should be named a commissioner for peace, you will be better qualified to act as my secretary by knowing French, so well as you will know it, by conversing with the French officers on board, and by having been in America. I trust you are in perfect health: the journey and voyage will confirm it; and, if you should again be ill, you may have as good advice and assistance on board a French ship of war as in London. Neither you nor I should fear to engage our enemies; but we would not fight our countrymen; and, in case of an engagement, (which is not likely to happen) we should be employed in assisting the wounded and following the directions of the surgeon. I have stated the good and the bad of this reasonable scheme; but wish we could converse about it for an hour or two. If you reject it, and chuse rather to risque the haughty behaviour of some noble or wealthy master, I will leave my opinion of your excellent character (as far as I have been able to discover it) with my friend Mr. Poyntz, who knows how much I value you; and, on my return, I will retain my resolution of contributing all in my power to your advancement and fortune here or in India. Write to me soon with all that frankness, spirit, and manliness, which I love, and which we both possess in a high degree. You know my opinion, that all honest men are equal, and the prince and peasant on a level; therefore, as I am not a prince, nor you a peasant, I could wish that you would put yourself wholly on a footing with me, and write without form or stiffness. I reckon you will receive this next Friday, and I shall be anxious to know that you have received it. The manu-

script, which you were to copy, has been packed up this month, but my incessant hurry has prevented my sending it. Adieu! and believe that no man has a firmer friendship for another than that which is sincerely professed for you, my dear Arthur, by

Your's ever, W. JONES.

Could not your little grey carry you *en beau matin* to Midgham, and, after such a stay at Mr. Poyntz's as you might think discreet, could he not either make a visit to my little grey at Oxford, or bring you to London, while Mrs. N. stays here, that you might accompany her to Ranelagh?—We shall not set out this fortnight; but lose no time in considering my proposal; and be sure, that you will be of infinite use to Mr. Paradise and me. Observe, that, as a Will is always revocable, I would readily give you a bond (which would bind my heirs) to leave you a thousand pounds stock in case of my death during the voyage or journey; but I do not hold out this as a lure, for I repeat that, though I wish you to be of the party, yet I have no pretensions to persuade you, and I know your contempt of gain. Mr. Paradise and I shall want some one, who understands farming, to direct us in leaving orders for the management of the land, if recovered.

COPY of a LETTER written by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to JOSEPH HUEY.

Sir, Philadelphia; June 6, 1753.

I received your kind letter of the 2d. instant, and am glad to hear you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let us know whether you still use the cold-bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but, if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would be always equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services.

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These kindnesses from men I can only return on their fellow-men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will in this see my notion of good works, and that I am far from expecting Heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such rewards; he that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve Heaven by the good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our own merit: how much more so then the happiness of Heaven. For my own part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it; the folly to expect, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting myself to the will and disposal of Him that made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that He will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world; I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavour to lessen it in any man, but I wish it was more productive of good works: works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or mak-

ing long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing or reading of Sermons may be useful; but, if a man rests on hearing or praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself upon being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples: he preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness; the heretical though charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though sanctified priest; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance; which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they needed not hear even him; but now a-days we have scarce a little parson who does not think it the duty of every man, within his reach, to sit under his petty ministrations; and that whosoever omits them offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you, Sir, more health and happiness, being

Your friend and humble servant,
(Signed) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Letter from Wm. Lee, esq. Consul of the U. States at Bordeaux, to Dr. Mitchell, of New York.

DEAR Sir—I beg leave to enclose you a letter from Mr. Gard, professor at the Deaf and Dumb College in this city. He is considered in this country a phenomenon; for, though deaf and dumb, he is familiar with every branch of literature and science. He wrote the enclosed himself, and brought it to me to correct, but I thought it best to make no alteration in it. I can assure you he

is considered far superior to the Abbé Sicard, who has acquired so much celebrity in Europe for instructing the deaf and dumb. Being but twenty-eight years of age, and of excellent constitution, he has a large margin for improvement, and would probably live to see his proposed institution carried to the highest perfection.—I have the honour, &c.

WM. LEE.

F. Gard, of Bordeaux, to Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York.

Bordeaux, April 9, 1816.

Sir—You will, perhaps, be surprised at

at a liberty I take in addressing you; but being governed by motives of humanity, and encouraged in my design by some military gentlemen and merchants of the United States, now in this place, I beg leave to call your attention, for a moment, to the situation of the unhappy persons in your country who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. *Afflicted myself with these infirmities, and feeling with great sensibility for all those in the same situation;* I have enquired of the American gentlemen who have visited our Institution in Bordeaux for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, whether there existed any similar establishment in the U. States. Being informed that no such school had been established with you, and learning that, among your deaf and dumb, all those who have not the means of coming to Europe, were deprived of instruction, I feel an ardent desire to devote my labors and existence to procure for them the inestimable blessing of the education of which their organization is susceptible, and which is so indispensable, both for their own happiness, and to render them useful members of society.

I was educated myself in the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb in this city, and having acquired, by long application, a perfect knowledge of the most approved method of instructing this unfortunate portion of society, I have for these eight years exercised the functions of teacher—I have also acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. If the American government, or benevolent individuals of your country, are disposed to favour an institution in the United States, I would willingly go there for that purpose. I can procure satisfactory testimonials of my moral character, and of my capacity for teaching the deaf and dumb, from respectable military and commercial gentlemen of the United States, who honor me with their friendship and esteem. I shall entirely depend upon the wisdom and judgment of the American government, or of the individuals who undertake to assist me, in the present establishment, to fix the mode and plan of its organization.

Our Institution here is calculated for sixty poor students, at the expence of the government, which pays for each 600 francs (about 114 dolls.) per annum, and 24,000 (less than 5000 dolls.) for professors, and sundry other charges; to which is to be added the expence of a suitable building, beds, linen, &c. making

the aggregate expence about 1000 francs annually, (190 dollars,) for each individual.—The rich pay the expence of their children—and if, as I have been told, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb in the U. States have the means of paying for these instructions, the expence to the government or a private society would be inconsiderable—for myself, I do not claim great emoluments, my desire and object is to serve an afflicted portion of humanity; my ambition is to secure a comfortable subsistence for my family.

I have the honour to be, with high respect, sir, your humble servant,

F. GARD.

Professor of the Royal School of Deaf and Dumb at Bordeaux.

National Advocate.

THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF AMERICA SHOWN TO BE OF THE SAME FAMILY AND LINEAGE WITH THOSE OF ASIA; BY SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M.D., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

The view which I took of the varieties of the human race, in my course of Natural History, delivered in the University of New-York, differs in so many particulars from that entertained by the great zoologist of the age, that I give you for information, and without delay, a summary of my yesterday's lecture to my class.

I denied, in the beginning, the assertion that the American aborigines were of a peculiar constitution, of a race *sui generis*, and of a copper colour. All these notions were treated as fanciful and visionary.

The indigenes of the two Americas appear to me to be of the same stock and genealogy with the inhabitants of northern and southern Asia. The northern tribes were probably more hardy, ferocious, and warlike, than those of the south. The tribes of the lower latitudes seem to have been greater proficient in the arts, particularly of making clothes, clearing the ground, and erecting works of defence.

The parallel between the people of America and Asia affords this important conclusion, that on both continents the hordes dwelling in the higher latitudes have overpowered the more civilized, though feeble, inhabitants of the countries situated towards the equator. As the Tartars have overrun China, so the Aztecas subdued Mexico. As the Huns and Alans desolated Italy, so the Chipewas and

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and Iroquois prostrated the populous settlements on both banks of the Ohio.

The surviving race in these terrible conflicts between the different nations of the ancient native residents of North America, is evidently that of the Tartars. This opinion is founded upon four considerations.

1. The similarity of physiognomy and features. His excellency M. Genet, late minister-plenipotentiary from France to the United States, is well acquainted with the faces, hues, and figures of our Indians and of the Asiatic Tartars; and is perfectly satisfied of their mutual resemblance. Mons. Cazeaux, consul of France to New-York, has drawn the same conclusion from a careful examination of the native man of North America and Northern Asia.

Mr. Smibert, who had been employed, as Josiah Meigs, esq. now commissioner of the land office of the United States, relates, in executing paintings of Tartar visages, for the grand duke of Tuscany, was so struck with the similarity of their features to those of the Naraganset Indians, that he pronounces them members of the same great family of mankind. The anecdote is preserved, with all its circumstances, in the fourteenth volume of the Medical Repository.

Within a few months I examined over and again seven or eight Chinese sailors, who had assisted in navigating a ship from Macao to New-York. The thinness of their beards, the bay complexion, the black lank hair, the aspect of the eyes, the contour of the face, and in short the general external character, induced every person who observed them, to remark how nearly they resembled the Mohegans and Oneidas of New-York.

Sidi Mellimelli, the Tunisian envoy to the United States in 1804, entertained the same opinion, on beholding the Cherokees, Osages, and Miamies, assembled at the city of Washington during his residence there. Their Tartar physiognomy struck him in a moment.

2. The affinity of their languages:—The late learned and enterprising Professor Barton took the lead in this curious enquiry. He collected as many words as he could from the languages spoken in Asia and America; and he concluded, from the numerous coincidences of sound and signification, that there must have been a common origin.

3. The existence of corresponding customs:—I mean at present to state

that of shaving away the hair of the scalp, from the fore-part and sides of the head, so that nothing is left but a tuft or lock on the crown.

The custom of smoking the pipe, on solemn occasions, to the four cardinal points of the compass, to the heavens and to the earth, is reported, upon the most credible authority, to distinguish equally the hordes of the Asiatic Tartars and the bands of the American Siaux.

4. The kindred nature of the Indian dogs of America and the Siberian dogs of Asia:—The animal that lives with the natives of the two continents, as a dog, is very different from the tame and familiar creature of the same name in Europe. He is either a different species, or a wide variety of the same species. But the identity of the American and Asiatic curs is evinced by several considerations. Both are mostly white. They have shaggy coats, sharp noses, and erect ears. They are voracious, thievish, and to a considerable degree indomitable. They steal whenever they can, and sometimes turn against their masters. They are prone to snarl and grin, and they have a howl instead of barking. They are employed in both hemispheres for labour; such as carrying burthens, drawing sleds over the snow, and the like; being yoked and harnessed for the purpose, like horses.

This coincidence of our Indian dog with the *Canis Sibericus* is a very important fact. The dog,—the companion, the friend, or the slave, of man in all his fortunes and migrations, thus reflects great light upon the history of nations and of their genealogy.

II. The exterminated race in the savage encounters between the nations of North America in ancient days appears clearly to have been that of the Malays.

The bodies and shrouds and clothing of these individuals have within a few years been discovered in the caverns of saltpetre and copperas within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; their entire and exsiccated condition has lead intelligent gentlemen who have seen them to call them *mummies*. They are some of the most memorable of the antiquities that North America contains. The race or nation to which they belonged is extinct; but in preceding ages occupied the region situated between lakes Ontario and Erie on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and bounded eastwardly by the Alleghany mountains, and westwardly by the Mississippi river. That

That they were similar in their origin and character to the present inhabitants of the Pacific Islands and of Austral Asia, is argued from various circumstances:—

2. The sameness of texture in the plain cloth or matting that enwraps the mummies, and that which our navigators bring from Wakash, the Sandwich Islands, and the Fegees.

2. The close resemblance there is between the feathery mantles brought now-a-days from the islands of the South Sea, and those wrappers which surround the mummies lately disinterred in the western states. The plumes of birds are twisted or tied to the threads, with peculiar skill, and turn water like the back of a duck.

3. Meshes of nets regularly knotted and tied, and formed of a strong and even twine.

4. Mockasons or coverings for the feet, manufactured with remarkable ability, from the bark or rind of plants, worked into a sort of stout matting.

5. Pieces of antique sculpture, especially of human heads and of some other forms, found where the exterminated tribes had dwelt, resembling the carving at Otateite, New Zealand, and other places.

6. Works of defence, or fortifications, overspreading the fertile tract of country formerly possessed by these people, who may be supposed capable of constructing works of much greater simplicity than the morais or burial-places, and the hippos or fighting-stages of the Society Islands.

7. As far as observations have gone, a belief that the shape of the skull and the angle of the face in the mummies correspond with those of the living Malays.

I reject therefore the doctrine taught by the European naturalists, that the man of Western America differs in any material point from the man of Eastern Asia. Had the Robertsons, the Buffons, the Raynals, the De Pauws, and the other speculators upon the American character and the vilifiers of the American name, procured the requisite information concerning the hemisphere situated to the west of us, they would have discovered that the inhabitants of vast regions of Asia, to the number of many millions, were of the same blood and lineage with the undervalued and despised population of America. The learned Dr. Williamson has discussed this point with great ability.

I forbore to go further than to ascer-

tain by the correspondences already stated, the identity of origin and derivation to the American and Asiatic natives. I avoided the opportunity which this grand conclusion afforded me, of stating that America was the cradle of the human race; of tracing its colonies westward over the Pacific Ocean, and beyond the sea of Kamschatka, to new settlements; of following the emigrants by land and by water, until they reached Europe and Africa; and lastly, of following adventurers from the former of these sections of the globe to the plantations and abodes which they found and occupied in America. I had no inclination to oppose the current opinions relative to the place of man's creation and dispersion. I thought it was scarcely worth the while to inform an European, that, on coming to America, he had left the *new* world behind him for the purpose of visiting the *OLD*. It ought, nevertheless, to be remarked, that there are many important advantages derived to our reasoning from the present manner of considering the subject. The principles being now established, they will be supported by a further induction of facts and occurrences, to an extent and an amount that it is impossible, at this moment, fairly to estimate. And the conclusions of Jefferson, Lafon, and others favourable to the greater antiquity of American population, will be daily reinforced and confirmed.

Having thus given the history of these races of man, spreading so extensively over the globe, I considered the human family under three divisions:

First, the *TAWNY* man, comprehending the Tartars, Malays, Chinese, the American Indians of every tribe, Lascars, and other people of the same cast and breed. From these seemed to have proceeded two remarkable varieties; to wit,—

Secondly, the *White* man, inhabiting naturally the countries in Asia and Europe situated north of the Mediterranean Sea; and, in the course of his adventures, settling all over the world. Among these I reckon the Greenlanders and Esquimaux.

Thirdly, the *Black* man, whose proper residence is in the regions south of the Mediterranean, particularly toward the interior of Africa. The people of Papia and Van Diemen's Land seem to be of this class.

It is generally supposed, and by many able and ingenious men too, that external physical causes, and the combination

of

of circumstances which they call climate, have wrought all these changes in the human form. I do not, however, think them capable of explaining the differences which exist among the nations. There is an internal physical cause of the greatest moment, which has scarcely been mentioned. This is the generative influence. If, by the act

of modelling the constitution in the embryo and foetus, a predisposition to gout, madness, scrofula, and consumption, may be engendered, we may rationally conclude, with the sagacious D'Azara, that the procreative power may also shape the features, tinge the skin, and give other peculiarities to man.

S. L. MITCHILL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POESY; AN ODE.*

WHEN seeks the weary nurse to close
A wakeful infant's eye,
The well-remember'd cadence flows
Of some soft lullaby:
Man's earliest hour is sooth'd by thee,
Friend of the infant, POESY.
When seeks an anxious sire to sway
The purpose of his son,
In smooth and metrical array
Paternal ethics run:
Parent and child are bound to thee,
Friend of the stripling, POESY.
When happy in his ardent suit
A lover seeks to prove,
He mingles with the warm salute
Melodious words of love:
Much is his passion bound to thee,
Friend of the lover, POESY.
In every country, every clime,
Which saw the morn of man,
His efforts to depicture time
With Poesy began:
The first rude sketch of history
Lived in thy numbers, POESY.
When fathers of an early age
Would have the truth endure,
They gave to Memory's faithful page
The hymn chastised and pure:
Sweet flow'd our prime theology,
Taught by the lip of POESY.
The sage of Samos lov'd to roam
In search of wisdom bold,
And brought the sacred treasure home
Enwrap't in verse of gold;
Then Greece, delighted, clung to thee,
Wisdom, adorn'd by POESY.
The purest strain Devotion knows
To Solyma belongs,
Though sweet Judea's incense rose,
More sweetly rose her songs:
Sweet rang the harp when struck by thee,
Priestess of Heaven! high POESY!
If gold and jewels lend their aid
To deck an idol god;
Or Truth's sincerer vow is paid
On Nature's simple sod:

* Never before published, and not contained in the volume of poems by THE SAME AUTHOR, which hath recently appeared under the title of "*A Wreath from the Wilderness*."

Falsehood and Truth are bound to thee,
Devotion-breathing POESY.

The savage who, contented, dines
On acorns of the wood;
The Sybarite who still repines
Mid store of costly food:
Delighted each to dwell with thee,
Each loves alike fair POESY.

The carter pacing near his team,
The milkmaid o'er her pail,
Carol the rude heroic theme,
Or soft domestic tale:
Brown Labour smiles when cheer'd by thee,
Friend of the rustic, POESY.

When every beam deserts the sky,
Hope's every anchor fails,
Her balm if Poesy supply
That lenient balm avails:
Much are the wretched bound to thee,
Friend of the friendless, POESY.

When with his years his pleasures wane,
When eve embrowns the cell,
The weary mortal loves again
With Poesy to dwell:
As youth, so age, is bound to thee,
Friend of our nature, POESY.

When into being spake the word
This universal frame,
The morning-stars, with glad accord,
Creative Love proclaim:
Nature's first debt was paid by thee,
First-born of Nature, POESY.

When suns, when systems, fade away,
And they must fade e'er long,
The business of eternal day
Will be eternal song:
Exhaustless then thy theme shall be,
Heaven-born, immortal, POESY.
ACCOLA MONTIS-AMEN!
Coalbrookdale.

THE FAREWELL.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NARRATIVE ROMANCE, INTERSPERSED WITH POETRY.

LUCY, adieu, and oh! may never
Anguish mar thy bosom's peace;
Though with thee I part for ever,
Still to love I ne'er can cease.

Thinkest thou that I can hate him,
Him the youth thy heart approves?
No! I rather would elate him
With the hope that Lucy loves.

Not

1817.]

Not a thought of mine shall wrong him,
Not a word impair his fame ;
All the virtues that belong him
Shall for me remain the same.

Rather would I, than offend him,
(Though it give my bosom pain)
To thy favour recommend him,
Worthy of thy love again.

By those many hours of anguish
Spent upon a sleepless bed ;
Doom'd by thee to hopeless languish,
By the tears these eyes have shed :—

By those auburn ringlets flowing,
Graceful o'er thy polished brow :
By those ruby lips, bestowing
Smiles on all save me below :—

By those azure orbs of brightness,
Which with dazzling lustre glow :
And that heart of thine of lightness,
Which has never tasted woe :—

More, fair maid ! I cannot love thee,
Than, forsooth, I love thee now ;
Deeming nought on earth above thee,
Half so dear to me as thou.

Yet, farewell, and oh ! may never
Anguish mar thy bosom's peace ;
Though I part with thee for ever,
Still to love I ne'er can cease.

M. W. LILLY.

ELEGY

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN LOWE,

Author of the pathetic and popular Ballad,
"Mary's Dream."

[John Lowe was born at Kenmore, in Galloway, in the year 1750; he now lies buried near Fredericksburgh, Virginia, under the shade of two palm-trees; but not a stone is there on which to write, "Mary weep no more for me." See *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song*.]

FAR distant retiring, the Muse folds her
pinions,

Attuning her lyre to the dictates of woe ;
Far distant from Scotia's enlightened do-
minions,

She mourns the sad fate of her favourite
Lowe.

The wild flow'rs are faded that deck'd the sage
mountain*

On which he delighted at morning to pore,
And sing to the Naiads that guarded the
fountain,

Who weep for thine absence, sweet bard of
Kenmore.

The banks of Rapp'hanock his cold clay's im-
muring,

And thither she wanders in sorrow to weep ;
Though clouds of oblivion his worth are ob-
scuring,

The sparks of his genius O never shall sleep.

* High on a rock his favorite arbour stood,
Near Ken's fair bank, amid a verdant wood ;
Beneath its grateful shade at ease he lay,
And view'd the beauties of the rising day ;
Whilst with mellifluous lays the groves did
ring,

He also join'd.

Lowe's Morning.

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Beneath the tall pine-tree majestic ascending,
Where youthful Vertumnus implanted his
store ;

Where blooms the wide climber, its claspers
extending,

She found the lone grave of the bard of
Kenmore.

Now low on the grave-sward, dejectedly musing,
The Genius of Fancy reclines with her lyre ;
Far distant her wailing the mock-bird's dif-
fusing,

And Echo responsive the Dryads inspire ;
Who pause from their sporting, and pensively
ponder,

And sigh with the zephyrs that undulate o'er ;
Who oft hear the feeling, as thither they
wander,

Breathe, "Peace to thine ashes, sweet bard
of Kenmore—"

And those that are love-lorn, and strangers to
gladness,

By smooth-flowing Ken, or the murmuring Dee ;
Who seek from their lute-strings a balm for
their sadness,

Shall find it in breathing a requiem for thee.
And, Airds, as thy beauties are genially blooming,

Amidst thy recesses shall Pity deplore,
That mute is her minstrel, with grief unat-
suming,

While Memory reveres him as bard of Ken-
more. A. KYNE.

DAVID'S LAMENTATION FOR SAUL
AND JONATHAN.

THE beam of the mighty is mantled in
night,

His glory is set in the blaze of its light ;
His bow-string is shaftless, his spear is at rest,
His sabre unwavering, and sighless his breast.

The beauty of Jacob is laid in the dust,
His armour is broken, and canker'd with rust ;
His eye is in darkness, a spot on its ray,
His vigour is death, and his bloom is decay.

The hills of Gilboa shall summer no more,
Jehovah's anointed hath stain'd them with gore ;
Their trees shall be leafless, their verdure
destroy'd,

Their altar a ruin, and Nature a void.

Philistia shall triumph—the pulse of the brave,
Whose thrill was destruction, is lost in the
grave :

One spirit sublim'd them—adversity tried—
They existed in love, and in unity died.

Weep, daughters of Jacob, for Saul and his son ;
Attune your bright harps to the deeds they
have done ;

The arm of the lion, the foot of the roe,
Weep, daughters of Jacob, be mighty in woe.

Oh, Jonathan ! Jonathan ! ghostless art thou,
There's gore on thy visage, and dust on thy
brow :

Yet the angel of Beauty is lingering by,
She revels in rapture, and flits to the sky.

Yes, thou art a corse, but thy spirit's above,
Diverging in glory, and beaming in love :

And Friendship is blasted, and saintless her
shrine,

My soul has no kindred, and anguish is mine.
J. W.

Wantage.

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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE given before a
COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS
on EDUCATION.

Mr. Wm. Freeman Lloyd.

ARE you acquainted with the state of the children of the poor in the metropolis?—Yes; chiefly from my acquaintance with Sunday schools, and with those who conduct them, and from having visited the poor at their own habitations.

Are you able to form an opinion of the number of children educated in Sunday schools in the metropolis?—I have drawn out a statement as nearly as I can.

<i>Sunday Schools.</i>		<i>Scholars.</i>
East London District	.	9,291
Ditto . . . Adults	.	580
West London District	.	8,708
Southwark ditto	.	7,361
North and Central ditto	.	9,520

35,460

I think there are several Sunday schools either not known or not reported in the above: I think the number of Sunday scholars in the metropolis is about 40,000.

How many teachers are employed in those schools?—About 4000.

What difference is there between a Sunday school and a day school?—Sunday schools instruct those poor children whose time is fully employed in labour during the week days, and to them this is the only opportunity of gaining instruction; the children also learn their lessons during the week, to repeat to their teachers on Sunday; and the teachers visit their children at their own habitations, and procure the co-operation of their parents, and watch over their conduct as much as they can.

If children were not clothed in parochial schools, but that expense saved, might not a much greater number of children be educated than are now, in the respective parishes of London?—Certainly, the expense of clothing one child would educate several; a great many more might have instruction; I suppose nearly the whole uneducated poor of the metropolis.

Do you think it is better to give education to a great number, than instruction and clothing only to a few?—Certainly, much better.

Would not occasional clothing, by way of reward, have a better effect than

regular clothing at certain periods?—I conceive so, because it would be unexpectedly and conditional.

Would children be more likely to meet with employment, in your opinion, if they were better educated?—It is one of the first enquiries we make, when we want servants in trade, how they have been educated; and they are very frequently incapacitated from filling many situations, because they have not been taught when young.

Do you know whether shopkeepers and wholesale houses, in the city, prefer youths from the country, to those born and educated in London?—Very frequently so.

Do they prefer youths in the various capacities of porters, warehousemen, and clerks, and, in short, in all the departments of trade?—In most cases they certainly do prefer lads from the country.

Are they also preferred as domestic servants?—In general, so far as my experience extends.

For what reason are they preferred?—Because their character is better known, their morals more frequently uncontaminated; and I think the education of those who are sent off to town has been much better attended to than those persons born in London.

Have you any idea how many young men come up to London annually to seek for situations, both domestic and in trade?—It is impossible to speak with any accuracy; but I have heard many intelligent men, who have had long experience on the subject, calculate that nearly 10,000 come up annually.

Including footmen, porters, and clerks?—All descriptions of servants.

Are you acquainted with any of the principals of the trading and commercial houses of the city of London?—Yes, many of them.

Do you know whether they originally came from the country, or were born in London?—I should think the majority came from the country.

Is it not a remarkable fact, and well known, that the large proportion of the housekeepers in the city of London came from the country?—Yes, I conceive so.

And generally without property?—Most of them, I think.

They have generally risen by their own merit?—Yes, from clerks, or even many

many of them from inferior situations; they have risen from their attention to business, and good education. Several of our lord mayors have risen from clerks' situations.

Have they chiefly risen by their own merit, and having had the advantages of a useful education?—Yes, I conceive so, and a steadiness and perseverance in their conduct.

Is there much difference between the moral character of the Scotch and Irish?

—No one, who has been accustomed to visit them at their own habitations, can have failed to observe a marked and decided distinction.

Whence does this distinction arise?

—The Scotch are constantly taught, when young, to read their Bibles, and accustomed to moral and religious instruction.

From your knowledge of the trading world, and of the children of the poor, do you think a more extensive plan of education would be a public benefit?—I think it would be one of the greatest public benefits.

Would it, in your opinion, lessen public crimes?—I have no doubt of it; for the most guilty criminal characters are commonly the most ignorant; in fact we cannot get them to stay in our schools; we have sometimes gathered them from the highways, and brought them into our schools, but we could never keep them long together.

From your knowledge of the benefits of education, is it your opinion that a more extended plan would greatly promote the public benefit?—I think it would exceedingly so; in Wales, owing to the general establishment of Sunday schools there, in one or two of the counties the prison-doors have been thrown open, and I attribute it to education, because nearly every individual throughout those counties attended the schools.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson.

You are master, chaplain, and accountant, of the Central National school, situated in Baldwin's-gardens?—I am.

How many children are educated there?—About 860 boys and girls.

How many boys and how many girls?

—Five hundred and sixty boys, and three hundred girls.

Do you receive the children of persons not members of the Church of England?—Yes, we do; there is no question ever put to any parent respecting their religion.

What sort of religious instruction do you give the children?—The course of religious instruction is, we begin with the Lord's Prayer, a short grace before and after meat, the two first collects at morning and evening service, taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England; a prayer on taking their place in church, and on leaving it; the church catechism, and then the same broken into short questions; and the highest class of children, or classes, use Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.

Do you take those children to church?

—The school-room is licensed, not having any accommodation in the church; the majority of them attend divine service there, according to the form of the Church of England; but, on an average, one hundred go to the parish church.

Have you in fact, according to the best of your knowledge, many children of Dissenters in that establishment?—Many are Dissenters, and Dissenters of every description.

As nearly as you can estimate, how many may there be?—I cannot tell that exactly.

Are there twenty?—More than that; I might say one-third, if not one-half, are Dissenters; and at this time we have seven Jews.

Do you include in your class of Dissenters the children of people called Methodists?—Certainly; and also those whose parents go to Spafields chapel.

What is the yearly expense of Baldwin's-garden school?—The yearly expense is nearly 180*l.* a-year. I act both as accountant and chaplain, and in the capacity of the under-secretary to the national schools generally, as well as schoolmaster.

What is your salary altogether?—One hundred and fifty pounds a-year.

How much of that as schoolmaster?—I should think about 80*l.* or 100*l.*; but it is not kept separate.

What is the yearly expense of slates, books, &c. as nearly as you can tell?—The books, as far as I can judge, about 20*l.* a-year; slates and pencils, 10*l.* or 12*l.* This calculation I take to be considerably over the mark; for a complete set of our elementary books cost only six-pence, and the same set of books, on an average, will serve three children in succession, before the books are worn out. Each slate costs three-halfpence; the pencils, two-pence; pens and ink, two-pence halfpenny; making eight-pence for each child. We do not use paper

paper more than once a-week, at present.

Who is the president of this institution?—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the commencement of the school, is any part of divine service performed by you?—By one of the boys.

What is read?—The two Collects of the morning service, the Lord's Prayer, and the Grace of our Lord.

Any thing at the breaking up of the school?—The Collects of the evening service only, and, in addition to that, one verse from the Evening Hymn is sung, or the Doxology.

The Rev. Geo. Gaskin, D.D.

Are you secretary to the Society in Bartlett's-buildings for promoting Christian Knowledge?—Yes; and the Society has always had for one of its leading objects the assistance of parochial schools in connexion with the Church of England, and that from the year 1698, which is the date of our foundation.

In what way do you render assistance to parochial schools?—By assisting them with books at about half the prime cost, that is one of the modes; all the books that are used in the parochial schools of London, and not only in London, but all over England, where they apply for them, they have them on the terms of the society, which is about half prime cost.

In order to render assistance to any school, do you require they should comply with any other terms than being merely connected with the Church of England?—No.

What should you say, one year with another, was about your expenditure?—Last year our expenditure was little less than 40,000*l.* and our income was not so much; our expenditure exceeded our income. I have not a very accurate statement of it present, but, upon consideration, I rather think the income was about 40,000*l.* and the expenditure was nearer 50,000*l.*

Richard Corp, esq.

Have you brought the account of the admission of children into Christ's Hospital?—The account of certain children, to which the committee alluded to, I have; here are seven accounts of the admission of the children who have been complained of as improper objects of charity.

By whom was the proceeding in Chancery instituted respecting these cases?—By a petition of individuals, who were understood to be a certain

number of the select committee appointed by the court of Common Council, "To inquire and report whether the Corporation of the City of London have any and what means of obtaining inquiry into, and reforming, the presentations and admissions of children into the hospital; and who, in presenting such petition, acted under the resolution of the Court of Common Council, whereby it was referred to the same committee to take such measures in the business as they should be advised."

Do you remember the names of any of the individuals who promoted that proceeding, and that signed that petition?—I remember some names who signed the petition; Mr. Waithman and Alderman Goodbehere were two; there were fourteen persons signed.

Upon what ground did the application to the chancellor proceed?—By stating that the governors had admitted children improper objects of a charitable institution, or to that effect.

Do you recollect, for instance, any objections that were made to Tho. Ford Penn's admission?—There was no objection ever stated to his admission.

In the course of those proceedings in Chancery, were there any stated?—The objections were, like all the others, that they were generally in circumstances unfit for a charitable institution.

Were any particulars gone into with respect to Penn, in the proceedings in Chancery?—There was an affidavit, in Chancery, of Charles Turner, esq. of Mount-hill House, near Rochester, stating that the man was in opulent circumstances, and able to maintain and educate his children without the assistance of the hospital, and giving the particulars of his income and property.

Was there any evidence given in answer to Mr. Turner's affidavit, and in support of Penn's statement in his certificate?—The boys were discharged.

Were they discharged upon this proceeding being instituted in Chancery?—They had left the school before that time.

Was there any answer made to Mr. Turner's affidavit, or any other evidence given to show that Penn was in distressed circumstances?—I believe a reference was made to the affidavit; we had only those presentations in opposition to that affidavit. I was sent down to Rochester to acquire what information I could, but could not find any person able to state in what circumstances he died,

Did you speak to the clergyman of the parish?—I inquired of many housekeepers in the street where he lived, but not of the clergyman.

Did you enquire of the housekeepers who lived next door to him?—I believe I inquired of the person who succeeded to his trade in the very house; and all that I could collect was, that he was a very penurious man, and close as to the situation of his property.

But you did not inquire of the two people who lived next door to him?—I think I did; also of a gentleman who had many years resided there, a tenant of the hospital's, in the hope of his being able to give me information, but he could not.

How long after Mr. Penn's death did you go to Rochester?—When the bill was filed in 1811.

When did he die?—In 1808.

Did the governors put in an answer to the before-mentioned affidavit?—I believe they did.

Are you aware of what answer they made to this complaint respecting Penn?—I have not a copy of the bill and answer.

Are you aware of what evidence was produced to rebut the accusation contained in the affidavit which has been read?—There was no other opportunity that we had, but producing the presentations themselves.

What were the objections made to Young's two children?—They had left the hospital before the proceeding took place, but the affidavits in Chancery went to shew that Young, the father, died worth somewhere about 5000*l.* subject to debts; he was known to have been a shopkeeper in no flourishing circumstances; there was an affidavit, also, of Mr. Young's brother, stating that Young's income did not in his life-time amount to more than 300*l.*, or thereabouts, and that his circumstances were in no degree better, but rather worse at the time of the child's admission; and that he verily believes that what he left, after paying his debts, would not afford an income of more than 200*l.* a-year; he also states the freehold estate at 1335*l.*, instead of 1521*l.*, which the other affidavit made it; and that, during his life-time, he was much afflicted with the stone, which rendered him incapable of any active employment.

Was there any evidence as to Bridges?—There was an affidavit of John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Munden-hall, near Malden, stating generally, that he

was informed, and believed, that Bridges was in opulent circumstances, without stating any particulars.

What were the objections stated to Mr. Warren's case?—Mr. Warren, I think, attended at the hearing in the Court of Chancery, to answer any questions, but, I believe, he declined making an affidavit; there was an affidavit of John Merrington, who had been churchwarden and overseer of the poor in his parish, and had resided twenty-five years in it, stating Mr. Warren's income, from his own knowledge of the particulars of it, as amounting in the whole to 1200*l.* a-year.

Relate what took place, to the best of your recollection, with the assistance of the minutes, at the admission of Warren?—At his admission eleven members of the committee were present, and some conversation of considerable extent arose, because a member considered Mr. Warren had too large an income to ask for the admission of his son: it was put to the vote whether he was a fit object or not, and his admission was ordered by a small majority; then afterwards the question came before the committee of almoners, upon the 18th of March, 1809, when a long letter was read from the Rev. Dawson Warren, the father, upon his case; he states, at the bottom of his letter, thus: "When I attended the committee, on the admission of my boy, I considered that my income, on the average of my whole residence at Edmonton, had been 710*l.* per annum; on the average of the three years then expired, 850*l.* If I now consider it up to last Christmas, I should call it 860*l.*"

That is the close of a long statement he made respecting his circumstances?—It is: the committee thereupon resolved, that the president should be requested to submit that letter to the consideration of the general court, and to order that notice thereof should be given in the summons.

Did the general court take it up in pursuance of that notice?—They did; they met the 4th of March, pursuant to the notice in the summons, to consider the case of the boy Dawson Warren.

What proceeding then took place?—I will read the minute of the court, which is as follows:—"After some debate, it was moved and seconded, that the said child should be sent home to his father; upon which an amendment was proposed, but, after some further debate, withdrawn; the question was then put upon the original motion, which the

the president considered to be carried in the affirmative; whereupon a division was demanded, and in such division the numbers appeared to be, for the question 41, against it 45; the court was then moved to resolve, that the governors now assembled in court are of opinion, that Dawson Warren, admitted on the foundation, is not a child that comes within the rules and regulations established for the admission of children to the benefits of this charity, but this court, in pronouncing this opinion, would feel themselves much concerned to act with that rigour which would prejudice or injure the child, they therefore suffer him to be continued; which motion, having been seconded, was, upon the question being put, carried in the negative." There was nothing further done at that meeting.

What further was done?—On the 28th of March, 1809, I entered on the register his discharge in these words, "Dawson Warren, discharged, with consent of the president, by his father, the minister of Edmonton, in consequence of the regret he felt upon learning that the question respecting the continuance of his son upon this foundation has produced a disunion of sentiment among the governors, likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the establishment."

How long had the boy been upon the establishment altogether?—He was clothed upon the 9th of July, 1807.

When was the first notice taken of his case?—In March 1809, in consequence of a motion made in the Common Council.

Were there any further proceedings with respect to Mr. Warren?—Nothing further.

What were the proceedings with respect to Mr. Proby's case?—There were affidavits produced, and one from himself, showing the state of his circumstances, by which it appeared that he had two livings, amounting to about 400*l.* a year, out of which he had to pay a curate; that he had received 3500*l.* from his father, and had an expectancy, on his mother's decease, of 3000*l.* more, besides being entitled to about 80*l.* a year in right of his wife, together with 1000*l.* of marriage portion, but that his father had left him 5*l.* only by his will, and that he was himself in debt.

What other proceedings were held with respect to Mr. Proby's case, by the hospital?—At a meeting of the committee, upon the 11th of January, 1809, at

which fourteen members were present, the Rev. Baptist John Proby, father of the boy John Carysfort Proby, admitted in April 1808, attended the committee, to answer the assertion in a pamphlet recently published, signed by Robert Waithman, respecting his income; and it was ordered, that the committee should be summoned to consider specially of this case. The committee accordingly met the 1st of February, 1809, seventeen governors present, it is recorded thus—"The committee having been summoned to consider the case of the boy, John Carysfort Proby, as by order of the last committee, in consequence of the public charge, that the said boy is not, from the circumstances of his father, the Rev. R. J. Proby, a proper object of admission into this hospital; it was resolved, after very mature deliberation and investigation, that the said child is a fit and proper object for maintenance and education in this hospital."

How long did the boy remain altogether?—He was admitted in April 1808, and discharged in July 1810, the father then writing a letter, in which he stated he found his circumstances sufficiently improved to enable him to educate his child himself.

Besides those cases brought forward in the proceeding in Chancery, have you any others, of persons who improperly or doubtfully availed themselves of the charity, which have come to your knowledge?—I know of none, of my own knowledge.

If any complaints respecting such had been made to the governors, must they not have come to your knowledge, from your official situation?—They must; I received a notice from the city, mentioning other cases as being improper objects; preparatory to the above-mentioned suit; the city solicitor inclosed me the particulars, as under, in which the following cases, besides those already mentioned, were specified; the two sons of Egerton Stafford, the son of Mason Wright, the son of Jonathan Hammond, the son of the Rev. M. Wild, the two sons of Dr. Markham, the son of ——— Ives, of Chertsey, and the son of Thatcher.

Upon receiving this notification, what did you do?—I laid it before the general court the day after, who ordered, after some debate, That such letter, and its inclosure, should lie upon the table; and the clerk was directed to inform the city solicitor of this resolution; and nothing further was done.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To WILLIAM EVETTS SHEFFIELD, of the Polygon, Somers Town; for divers Improvements in the working or manufacturing Copper and its Compounds, and other metallic Substances.—Sep. 23, 1814.

MR. Sheffield declares that his first improvement consists in the working or manufacturing copper and its compounds, by subjecting the same copper or its compounds to the process of cementation by heat, in a closed vessel or furnace, along with charcoal of wood, fossil coal charred, or animal coal, or any other substance, consisting for the most part or proportion of coaly matter, but in general he gives the preference to the charcoal of wood. His second improvement, consists in working or manufacturing copper, and its compounds, into sound and perfect wire; and for this purpose he forms the metal into plates, and afterwards, by means of cutting and rounding cylinders, having edges opposite, or very nearly opposite, divides the said metal into round or rounded pieces, without producing any flexure, or over-lapping of the edges; and he then proceeds to draw down the metal into wire of the size required to be made.

To THOMAS RUXTON, of Dublin, esq.; for a Lock for fastening Doors, &c.—May 14, 1816.

The lock and key have, in common with many others, the properties of strength, neatness, durability, lightness, convenience of form and simplicity; they require no knack or peculiar dexterity, cause no trouble, and are not apt to get out of order. The following are among other more important properties which this lock possesses:—1. An attempt to violate it must fail.—2. An attempt to violate it must be detected.—And, 3, it is as little violable by the maker of it as by any other person.

The person making the attempt must, in order to succeed, first construct a false instrument, that will pass the wards of the lock. Then he must ascertain the number of tumblers, whose edges present an even surface to the false instrument. Next, he must find out of the twenty-four permutations, (which four tumblers admit) the particular permutation employed. He must, further, ascertain

the precise distance to which each of the three tumblers intended to be stirred is to be moved. If any one of these three be moved more, by a hair's-breadth, or be moved less, by a hair's-breadth, than its right distance, or should the fourth tumbler be moved at all; even a hair's-breadth, he cannot succeed. Besides, these discoveries are to be made at a spot which he cannot see, which is much confined; and between which and the key-hole are several impediments.

To WILLIAM WOOD, of Shadwell; for the Manufacture of a Material or Materials, and the Application thereof, to the more effectually making watertight and sea-worthy Ships, and all other Vessels.—March 9, 1815.

Mr. Wood's invention consists in the application of sheets or flat pieces of felt, manufactured and prepared according to the hereinafter-contained description, to ships and other vessels, for the purpose of preventing leakage, and so to effect the better preservation of the said ship and other vessels, and the good condition of their cargoes. For these purposes he takes hair, wool, cotton, or other materials which have the property of felting, which he manufactures into sheets or pieces of the size of about three feet in length, by a width of about sixteen inches, which is the size that in practice is the most convenient to apply to the object to be covered with these sheets.

Others Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

JOHN HAWKINS BARLOW, of Leicester-place, Leicester-square, Middlesex, goldsmith and jeweller; for certain improvements on tea-trns, tea-pots, tea-boards, or tea-trays.—June 27, 1816.

JOHN BARLOW, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, founder; for a new cooking apparatus.—July 2.

JOHN TOWERS, of Little Warner-street, Cold Bath-fields, Middlesex, chemist; for a tincture for the cure and relief of coughs, asthmas, and diseases, which he intends to denominate "Towers's New London Cough Tincture."—July 11.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Manchester, doctor of physic; for improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of magnesia, commonly called Epsom salts.—August 3.

JOHN POOLE, of Sheffield, victualler; for brass and copper plating, or plating iron

iron or steel with brass or copper, both plain and ornamental, and working the same into plates, bars, or other articles.—August 3.

JOHN CHALKLEN, of Tower-street, Seven Dials; for improvements in or on valve water-closets.—August 3.

JOHN WELCH, of Preston, Cotton-mill-roller-maker; for an improvement in the manner of making rollers used in spinning of wool, cotton, silk, flax, tow, or any other fibrous substances.—Aug. 3.

JOHN DAYMAN, of Tiverton, Gentleman; for a method of covering or coating iron, steel, and other metals, or mixtures of metals, with lead, copper, brass, or other metals, or mixtures of metals.—August 3.

SAMUEL NOCK, of Fleet-street, Gun-maker; for an improvement in the pan of locks of guns and fire arms.—August 12.

EDWARD BIGGS, of Birmingham, Brass-founder for improvements in or on the machinery used in the making or manufacturing of pans and stails of various kinds.—August 14.

ROBERT TRIPP, of Bristol, woollen-draper; for an hussar garter with elastic springs and fastenings, and also elastic springs for pantaloons and other articles.—August 14.

WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford square;

for improvements on his former patent for an improved method of acting upon machinery, bearing date the 23d day of May 1814.—August 14.

JAMES NEVILLE, of Wellington-street, Northampton-square; for new and improved methods of generating and creating or applying power, by means of steam or other fluids, elastic or non-elastic, for driving or working all kinds of machinery, (including the steam-engines now in use,) and which are applicable also to the condensing of steam and other aqueous vapours in distillation or evaporation, and are useful in various manufactories and operations where heat is employed as an agent, or where the saving of fuel is desirable.—August 14.

JEAN SAMUEL PAULY, of Brompton, engineer; for a machine for ascertaining, in an improved manner, the weight of any article.—August 15.

ANTHONY GILCHRIST, of Worship-square, gent.; for a machine for making of nails, screws, and the working all-metallic substances.—August 15.

ROBERT SALMON, of Wooburn, surveyor; for improved instruments for complaints in the urethra and bladder.—August 19.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXIV. *For the better Accommodation of His Majesty's Packets within the Harbour of Holyhead, in the Island of Anglesea; and for the better Regulation of the Shipping therein.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXV. *To make further Regulations for securing the Collection of the Duties of Customs and Excise in Ireland, and for the Importation into Ireland of American Staves, and of old Plate and Books from Great Britain.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXVI. *For establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom, in certain Cases, for Two Years from the passing of this Act, and until the End of the Session of Parliament in which the said Two Years shall expire, if Parliament shall be then sitting.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXVII. *To regulate Proceedings of Grand Juries in Ireland, upon Bills of Indictment.*—June 26.

Before returning bills of indictment, grand juries to receive evidence of witnesses for the crown.

Depositions made by such witnesses before magistrates may be laid before the Court.

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To amend the Law of Ireland, respecting the Recovery of Tenements from absconding, overholding, and defaulting Tenants; and for the Protection of the Tenant from undue Distress.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXIX. *To provide for the Charge of certain Additions to the Public Debt of Ireland, for the Service of the Year 1816.*—June 26.

Cap. XC. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Cloathing, and contingent Expences of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain, and of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting Allowances, in certain Cases, to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March 1817.*—June 26.

Cap. XCI. *To regulate the Trade of the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; to allow the Importation into, and Exportation from, such Colonies, of certain*

certain Articles, by Dutch Proprietors of the European Dominions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and to repeal an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting a Trade between the United Provinces and certain Colonies in his Majesty's Possession.—June 26.

Cap. XCII. To enable his Majesty to authorize the Exportation of the Machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the United States of America.—June 26.

Cap. XCIII. For enabling the Officers of the Customs at Creeks, Harbours, and Basins of Great Britain, to take Entries of Ships and Goods arriving from and bound to Ireland.—June 26.

Cap. XCIV. To allow Makers of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid to take crushed Rock Salt, Duty free, for making such Acid, or Oxymuriate of Lime, for bleaching Linen and Cotton.—June 26.

Crushed Rock Salt may be delivered to makers of oxygenated muriatic acid for bleaching.—Salt to be mixed in presence of officer with powder of black Manganese.—Such mixed salt to be used in lieu of the salt used under recited act in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid.—Paper makers not prevented from using oxymuriate of lime in bleaching rags.

Cap. XCV. To authorize such Person as His Majesty shall appoint to transfer a certain Sum in Three Pounds per Cent. Reduced Annuities, now standing in the name of the dissolved College of Hertford, in the University of Oxford; and also to receive Dividends due upon such Annuities.—June 26.

Cap. XCVI. For establishing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for advancing the Sum of Three Millions, for the Service of the Year 1817.—June 26.

Cap. XCVII. To authorize the advancing, for the Public Service, a Proportion of the Balance that shall remain from Time to Time in the Bank of England for the Payment of Dividends on account of the Public Debt, for Lottery Prizes or Benefits not claimed, and Principals of Stocks and Annuities remaining unclaimed.—June 26.

Cap. XCVIII. To unite and con-

solidate into One Fund, all the Public Revenues of Great Britain and Ireland; and to provide for the Application thereof to the General Service of the United Kingdom.—July 1.

The consolidated funds of Great Britain and Ireland shall become one general consolidated fund.—Offices of treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland united, and may be executed by commissioners.—Officers of the revenue subject to the orders of the Treasury.—A vice treasurer appointed for Ireland, and vice treasurer empowered to appoint a deputy.—Money shall be issued out of the Treasury of Ireland on the warrant of the lord lieutenant, countersigned by the vice treasurer.—Issues for Ireland to be recorded in the Exchequer of Great Britain.—Issues may be made from the Exchequers in Great Britain and Ireland, for payment of interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt, &c. without waiting for quarterly accounts of the receipts of those funds.*—The Treasury may direct the issue of any part of the quarterly surplus of Consolidated Fund in either Exchequer, for the purpose of remittance to the other.—Issues may be made in Ireland out of the Consolidated Fund, for current services as heretofore, and the amount to be made good in the British Exchequer.—Two additional commissioners of the Treasury to be appointed for Irish business.—Vice treasurer and commissioners of the Treasury may sit in Parliament.

From and after the 5th day of January 1818, the commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being shall annually cause an account of the total income of the said United Kingdom, including all duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, and all other the ordinary revenues and extraordinary resources of the said United Kingdom, to be prepared and made out for one year ending on the 5th day of January in each year, together with an account of the income of the Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom, for every such year.

* That is, whereas the receipts of the Consolidated Fund do not, or may not, equal the Interest and Sinking Fund, power is hereby given to appropriate the entire revenues of both countries to those purposes.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The mild Breeze of Eve;" a favorite Song, sung by Mr. Pyne, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written by J. H. Cove; composed by Geo. Frederic Harris. 1s. 6d.

Of this song we cannot speak in terms of very exalted praise. The melody

possesses some agreeable passages, but they want consistency; while the whole is deficient in character. The symphony, though not devoid of fancy, is objectionable, as not consorting with the general cast of the air, or sufficiently

ently preparing our feelings for the sentiments of the poetry. We do not, however, mean by these remarks, to discourage Mr. Harris from future attempts of this nature. On the contrary, we wish him to proceed, because we think he possesses talents; and point out these defects, that he may be induced to cultivate his judgment.

"*My Native Land is Free*;" sung by Mr. Slade; and "*Young Ivan*," sung by Master Williams, both in the *Melo-Drama*, "*Iwanowna, or The Maid of Moscow*;" written by Mr. C. Dibdin, composed by Mr. J. Whitaker. Each 1s. 6d.

The first of these songs is spirited and martial; the second, tender and pathetic. We, however, by no means would be understood to award any extraordinary praise to either. Both are destitute of individual and distinguishing character; and both come under that common-place description which suits almost equally well the whole congeries of military movements, and billet-doux in rhyme. Not a single new idea can we discover either in the bravado, or the ditty: and to call them compositions, would be confounding the words *composition* and *compilation*.

"*Allen a Dale*;" a Song from *Rokeby*; composed, and inscribed to Miss Hamilton, of Hamel Hempstead, by William Gresham. 2s.

The beauty and simplicity of this air challenge our commendation. It is without affectation, free from disjunction of idea, flowing, natural, and directed to the heart. If we may say, that it reminds us of the pure and pathetic style of the best old ballads, we are far from charging Mr. Gresham with the crime of plagiarism: it is the unaffected smoothness, the touching tenderness, which he has imitated, not borrowed; and he is indebted to an excellent native taste for the examples he has selected.

"*When Sappho tun'd the rapt'rous Strain*;" a Canzonet, written by Dr. Smollet. Composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bae. Oxon. 2s.

We are sorry not to be able to award to this production any distinguished praise. We discover in it something of the master, but nothing of the man of genius; judgment, but not feeling; an intention, but not a power, to be just to his author. These words were, long since, so well set to music as a glee, that we are left to wonder at Mr. M'Murdie's preferring their selection,

amid such an abundance of other eligible poetry which has not been so well treated. By the glee, we are reminded of the tuneful Sappho; by the song, of some very inferior vocalist. In a word, the present composer has only made us more sensible, even than we were, of the merit of his predecessor.

"*God Save the King*," with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Frederick Kalkbrenner. 2s. 6d.

This inexhaustible theme has been embraced by Mr. Kalkbrenner with considerable success. Few have treated the subject with more consistency, or thrown over it more of the air of novelty, than we find in these pages. The variations are eight in number, the last but one of which is successfully given in the *minor*; and the whole, by mixing a foreign style of comment with the native simplicity of the fundamental matter, not only assumes much of the effect of original composition, but produces a result both piquant and striking.

Mr. JACOB, organist of Surrey Chapel, is preparing for the press a collection of tunes, set to select portions of the New Version of the Psalms of David, adapted to the services of the united church of England and Ireland; to which will be added, Chants for the Te Deum, Jubilate, and other parts of the morning and evening service, with the words at length. Though many works of this nature are already before the public, we expect that Mr. Jacob's publication will prove a valuable addition to libraries of sacred music. Some of the finest old church melodies are promised to the subscribers, interspersed with new ones, composed purposely for the undertaking, by the most eminent masters; and an introductory symphony will be added to each tune. The melodies will be set in two parts; but, by way of an appendix, the whole will be harmonized for three or four voices; so that not only private families, but chapel and church choirs will be accommodated.

Convito Armonico.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of that most delightful species of vocal harmony—Glees, to learn that this excellent work, first published in Liverpool, is now re-published in London, by Chappell and Co. Bond-street, and to be had also of the Editor, Mr. Webbe, 33, Newman-street. This work is universally admitted to rank the

the choicest miscellany of vocal harmony now extant, uniting to the superiority of its contents an elegance of completeness peculiar to itself. Amongst the leading features of which may be noticed, that, to every piece for four voices, or more, is added a compression of the several parts into two lines, treble and bass, for the purpose of piano-forte accompaniment. The nicest attention has been bestowed upon the words which have been altered, or new ones furnished, wherever the original have been found at all exceptionable. The name of the poet, as well as of the com-

poser, has been given wherever it could be ascertained; and there is observed throughout in the succession and commixture of the Glees, &c. a propriety and relief which must greatly enhance the value of the work in the estimation of every judicious amateur; and cannot fail to secure to it a decided preference in the opinion of the musical world in general. The subscribers, &c. are respectfully informed, that the third volume of this work is now in considerable forwardness, and will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing year.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE public, in two or three weeks, will be gratified by free access to those famous **ATHENIAN SCULPTURES** which were lately purchased, for the nation, of the British ambassador to the Porte. Two spacious rooms have been built for their exhibition on the ground-floor of the British Museum, adjoining the Townley and Egyptian Galleries. In the first and smaller of these rooms will be displayed, the spirited sculptures recently dug up at Phygalia, together with casts of Athenian statuary, the originals of which still adorn Athens and its vicinity; and in the other will be displayed the originals from Athens, which will henceforward be properly called the **ATHENIAN MARBLES or SCULPTURES**. On the ground-floor are disposed the several statues, as the *Theseus*, &c. &c.; and at the height of six feet from the floor the *Friezes*; while a few feet higher are the *Metopes*. Nothing can be more striking, more interesting, and more affecting. We are struck with them as remains of ages so renowned, and so long passed away! We are interested with them as performances of matchless beauty, and many of them the work of *Phidias*! And we are affected at that revolution of empires which has occasioned their transportation from their native city to a country which, in the age of *Pericles*, was esteemed the most barbarous of all countries, even if its very existence was known. They are, however, a proud trophy, because their display in the British metropolis is the result of public taste; and also a pleasing one, because they are not the price of blood, shed in wanton or ambitious wars. United to

the Townley and other collections, the suite of rooms exhibits the finest display of the art of sculpture to be found in the world, and they will always do honour to the metropolis and to the parties concerned in assembling and purchasing them. They may be viewed, without gratuity or charge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the leisure and convenience of the visitor, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book at the door of the Museum.

In addition to the above, and other splendid attractions, the public-spirited trustees of the Museum have recently purchased, at the low charge of 1,100*l.* a complete collection of **BRITISH ZOOLOGY**, formed by *Col. MONTAGU*, of the *Knowle*, in *Devonshire*. This is a valuable, as well as popular, addition; the former collections in natural history having long since decayed, and become unworthy of the other parts of the establishment. We shall duly notice the time when this collection of zoology will be arranged and open to public inspection.

The usual SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Monthly Magazine will be published on the 30th of January, and will be delivered by the Booksellers with the next monthly number.

THE MORNING'S WALK FROM LONDON TO KEW, being completed in the current number, will be published in the course of January, with some revisions and interpolations, in a handsome volume, post octavo, price 8*s.* in boards.

A competent printing-office having been established at *Macao*, under the patronage of the *East-India Company*, a **Dictionary of the Chinese Language**,

by the Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, is now in the press at that place. This important work will consist of three parts:— 1. Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese radicals; 2. Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; 3. English and Chinese. It is founded on the basis of the Imperial Dictionary, compiled by order of Kang-he, late emperor of China; in the compilation of which twenty-seven persons were employed during five years, and the result of their labours was then submitted to the revision of two others. Mr. Morrison's work adopts, in the first part, the arrangement and number of characters given in the Imperial Dictionary, and from the same source are derived the greater number of definitions and examples. Neither the manuscript dictionaries of the Jesuits, nor the French dictionary printed under the munificent patronage of *Napoleon le Grand*, insert the Chinese characters in the examples; but in the present work this material defect will be supplied; and specimens will be given of the *Chuen wan*, or ancient seal character, as also of the *Tsau tsze*, or running hand. The dictionary will contain about forty thousand characters, and will be comprised either in four or five volumes, royal quarto. It will be published in ten parts, the first of which has been received in London; and the price of the first part is half a guinea.

Mr. ADAM STACK is preparing for publication, by subscription, the History of Gainsburgh, with an account of the Roman and Danish antiquities in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a map and several engravings. An historical account of Stow, in the same county, will be added, with a view to prove its undoubted claim, in opposition to the opinions of Stukeley, Johnson, Dickinson, and others, to be considered as the *Sidnacester* of the Romans, and the seat of the Bishops of Lindissi, one of the earliest sees in the English church.

Mr. HENRY NEELE's Odes, and other Poems, which we announced in a late number, will be published in the early part of the present month.

The plates from Mr. FLAXMAN's designs from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days, being compositions in outlines, are nearly all engraved, and may be expected to be published soon after Christmas.

A volume of Sermons, on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ, are printing by the Rev. THOMAS BOWDLER.

Mr. TABART, of the Juvenile Library, Piccadilly, announces a monthly miscellany for the use of schools, and for the general purposes of Education, under the title of "Tabart's School Magazine, or Journal of Education." It is intended to be composed chiefly of modern materials, for the purpose of connecting, as much as possible, the business of the school-room with that of the active world, for which education ought to prepare its subjects. The first number will appear on the first of March.

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, is printing a volume of Discourses, in which he combats, at some length, the argument derived from astronomy, against the truth of the Christian Revelation; and, in the prosecution of his reasoning, he attempts to elucidate the harmony that subsists between the doctrines of Scripture and the discoveries of modern science.

In the course of the month may be expected, an octavo volume, comprising, a Tour through Belgium along the Rhine, and through the North of France; in which an account is given of the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and of the system of education; with remarks on the fine arts, commerce, and manufactures; by JAMES MITCHELL, M.A.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, more than forty years the respected pastor of the Baptist-Church Meeting in Keppel-street, is printing from the short-hand notes of Mr. T. Palmer. They will be accompanied with a fine portrait.

Dr. BATEMAN's new Series of Engravings, in continuation of the late Dr. Willan's Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, are in course of publication.

In the course of January will be published, Letters from the North Highlands, addressed to Miss Jane Porter, by Mr. E. SPENCE, author of the Caledonian Sketches, &c.

Considerable progress is made in the reprint of *Morte d'Arthur*, from the Caxton edition, in the possession of Earl Spencer, with an introduction and notes, tending to elucidate the history and bibliography of the work.

The second volume of the same gentleman's History of Brazil may be expected to appear in the month of January.

Dr. BURROWES, of Gower-street, is preparing for publication, Commentaries on Mental Derangement.

That accurate meteorologist, Mr. LUKE HOWARD, has circulated some observations on the effect of the late Solar Eclipse

Eclipse on the temperature of the day on which it occurred. It appears that the temperature on the day was falling, as is very commonly the case, before sun-rise; presently after which, it began to rise. This effect continued until a considerable portion of the sun's rays became intercepted, when it fell again, to near the middle of the eclipse; and, in proportion as the latter went off, resumed its former movement, rose steadily, and attained its maximum at nearly the same degree as the day before, though later in the afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL is commencing the third volume of his Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, which is published in monthly parts.

The Pastor's Fire-side, by Miss PORTER, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Scottish Chiefs, in four volumes duodecimo, may be expected in a few days.

The Rev. F. A. Cox, A.M. has nearly completed at press his work on Female Scripture Biography, with an essay, shewing the benefits which Christianity has rendered to women.

A second edition, with considerable alterations, is also printing, of his Life of Melancthon.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with notes, critical and explanatory, by SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, is in considerable forwardness.

A new and enlarged edition may be expected, in a few days, of the letters, and other works, of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in 5 vols. post 8vo.

In the month of January may be expected, in octavo, the first volume of the Annual Obituary, containing memoirs of those celebrated men who have died within the year (1816); neglected biography, with biographical notices and anecdotes, and original letters; an analysis of recent biographical works; and an alphabetical list of persons who have died within the British dominions.

In the course of the ensuing month will appear, Practical Observations in Surgery and Morbid Anatomy, illustrated by cases, with dissections and engravings, by JOHN HOWSHIP, member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. author of Practical Observations on the Diseases of Urinary Organs, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Bath, is in the press, and will appear early in the year 1817. It will consist of a copious

history and description of that curious and latest specimen of English ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. WALKER, of Dublin, has nearly ready for publication, Selections from Lucian, with a Latin translation and English notes; to which will be subjoined a Mythological Index and Lexicon.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, January 27th. The Lectures are read every morning, from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Mr. BOOTH, treasurer to the Child-wall Provident Institution, has in the press, and will be published in a few weeks, a System of Book-keeping, adapted solely for the use of Provident Institutions, or Saving Banks, whether their capitals be invested in the public funds or otherwise; together with tables for reducing money into stock, (five per cents.) and stock into money; by which their accounts may be kept in a shorter and more expeditious manner than in any of the modes that have been consulted, in which they are kept by the managers of such institutions.

Speedily will be published, an Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Physical and Moral Faculties of Man, and their influence upon the happiness of society.

In a few days will be published, the Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation and Construction; by Mr. J. CHERPILLOU, late master of Cottage-green Academy.

A new edition is preparing of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford: to which will be added, a new and copious chronological, topographical, and glossarial index, with a short grammar of the Saxon language, and an accurate and enlarged map of England during the Heptarchy.

The Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom, is likely soon to be completed, by the publication of the fourth volume, which comprises Ireland.

During the present month may be expected, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c. &c. Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holydays of the Church of England; containing a commentary on the services, and reflections adapted to the present times.

Mr. UTTERSON's Selection of early Popular

Popular Poetry will be published in the course of the month, in two volumes, of the size as Retson's "Ancient Popular Poetry;" and, we understand, the impression is limited to two hundred and fifty copies.

In a very few days will be published, an Account of the Island of Jersey, containing a compendium of its ecclesiastical, civil, and military history, by W. PLEES, many years resident in the island. It will contain four elegant engravings, by George Cooke, and a map.

A Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland, are preparing for publication, comprising a historical account of their origin and present state.

A new edition of the Greek Septuagint, is printing in a large octavo. The text is taken from the Oxford edition of Bos, without contractions.

A new edition is also printing of Homer's Iliad, from the text of Heyne; with English notes, including many from Heyne and Clark.

A work will speedily appear, under the title of, Academic Errors, or Recollections of Youth.

An edition of Catullus, with English notes, is preparing by T. PORSTER, esq. jun.

The second Number of STEPHEN'S Greek Thesaurus, which has been delayed on account of an arrangement to procure Professor Schaefer's manuscripts, will appear in January.

A Novel, called Ponsonby, which has been delayed, will appear in the ensuing month.

Shortly will be published, a work of fancy, entitled, Half-a-Dozen Day-Dreams; intended to illustrate the connection of imagination with character.

A Catalogue is circulated of many thousand Original Letters, which are offered to sale by the persons to whom the late Lady Hamilton improvidently confided them as *materials* to assist in compiling a Life of Lord Nelson. They offer a rich treat to those who delight in private history and personal slander.

Table of the increase of persons convicted of crimes in England and Wales within the last ten years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1805 .	3,267	1,335	4,602
1810 .	3,733	1,413	5,146
1811 .	3,859	1,478	5,337
1812 .	4,891	1,685	6,574
1813 .	5,433	1,731	7,164
1814 .	4,826	1,564	6,390
1815 .	6,036	1,782	7,818

RUSSIA.

Before the year 1811 the Constitution of Russia was an *absolute Autocracy*; but at that period the Emperor Alexander declared that it should be in future a constitutional monarchy; and that the will of the sovereign should be regulated by a code of laws.—The government is composed of, 1. The Senate of the Empire, which in 1811 was composed of thirty-five members; 2. of the Directing Senate, as the superior authority; 3. of the Holy Directing Senate; and, 4. of the High Ministers.—The revenues of the state in 1811 were 215,000,000 rubles. The expenses were the same year 274,000,000. The army in 1810 was 621,155 men; of which 110,000 were irregular troops. The navy in 1803 comprised 269 sail of different sizes, carrying 4348 guns; 32,046 sailors; 8,268 marines; and 4,000 gunners. The established religion is the Greek, which reckons four metropolitan churches; eleven archbishoprics; nineteen bishoprics; 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents.—In 1811 there were estimated of the following persuasions 3,500,000 Catholics; 1,400,000 Lutherans; 3,800 Reformed Protestants; 9,000 of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, 5,000 Memnonites; 60,000 Armenians; 3,000,000 Mahometans; 300,000 worshippers of the Dalai Lama; 600,000 adorers of Fetiches, or idols, &c. &c.

GERMANY.

The Catalogue of the Easter Fair, at Leipsic, contained upwards of 1700 new works, and 800 translations, works in continuation, and improved editions.

FRANCE.

We learn that the famous *Magazin Encyclopedique* will be resumed on the 1st of March, 1817, under a new title, and it will be published in volumes every two months, and consist of upwards of twenty sheets, to avoid censorship and stamp-duty. Its learned Editor, M. MILLIN, intends to give plates in it of whatever presents itself as rare or curious in natural history, antiquities, &c. Subscribers' names will be received by all the French booksellers in London.

M. LANGLES has terminated the first volume of his grand work on *India*: he has slightly glanced at the pretensions of Messrs. Daniell.

The second part of M. MILLIN'S Travels in Italy, comprising *Lombardy*, is in the press, and may be expected to appear in two volumes 8vo., like the first part, which contains *Savoy*, to Nice and

and Genoa. These works are indispensable to every traveller of taste who wishes to become acquainted with the curiosities of Nature and Art, in the places they describe.

M. ROUX has just published the *Three Ages*, (*Les Trois Ages*), a poem, in French,—on the Olympic games, the amphitheatre, and chivalry.

The bigotted government of France is attempting to substitute a paltry work, under the respected title of *Journal des Savans*, in place of the late scientific and literary journal. Its pages are to be filled, we suppose, by courtly writers of the same species as the Waterloo poets of Britain.

ITALY.

A Venetian engineer has discovered the means of perfecting the mariner's compass. His discovery has been submitted to the examination of the Italian Institute, which has approved of the invention.

Almanacks published in Italy for the year 1816:—

1. Strenne di Educazione, Almanacco.
2. Il Raccoglitore poetico.
3. Il Tedesco in Italia.
4. L'Uomo che puo dirsi felice in questo Mondo.
5. Il fa per tutti.
6. Un Café, Almanacco.
7. La serva Caisiniera e credenziera.
8. Il piccolo Buffon della Gioventu.
9. Proverbj e le sentenze proverbiali.
10. La luna in corso, del Dottore Vesterd.
11. Il maestro de Giuochi, de'Bussoli.
12. Il Pievano Arlotto.
13. Trattenimenti Piacevoli e Morali.
14. L'Utile Giornalo.
15. Omaggio al bel sesso.
16. Dono de farsi a Madre e Spose. Almanacco per sei Anni.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. JOHN MELISH, of Philadelphia, has made arrangements for pursuing, on a very extensive scale, the business of publishing and selling maps, charts, and geographical works. As a specimen of the general manner of his future publications, he has published an excellent map of the state of Ohio, from a late actual survey, by Hough and Bourne, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will be accompanied by a statistical account of the state of Ohio. The following view of the present state of the local geography of the several states may be useful to many of our readers.

Massachusetts and Maine.—Separate maps of them were published a few years ago, by Carlton. They are correct as far as they go, but not well engraved.

New Hampshire.—We understand that an excellent map of this state, by Carra-gan, on a scale of three miles to an inch, is now prepared for publication.

Connecticut.—There is a very fine map of this state, and well engraved, from an actual survey, under state authority, in 1812, by M. Warren and G. Gillet, on a scale of two and a half miles to an inch. This must not be confounded with Damerum's map, which, though later and sufficiently commodious, is much inferior.

Rhode Island.—There is a small map of this state—but there should be a better one, especially of its sea-board.

Vermont.—There are several bad maps of Vermont. Whitelaw's, though not well engraved, is pretty good.

New-York.—Dewitt's large state map, though well engraved and prepared under the inspection of a man of great professional merit, was compiled, in part, from bad materials, and cannot be highly recommended.

New-Jersey.—By Watson—four miles to an inch.

Pensylvania.—By Howell—the original on a scale of five miles to an inch. The same reduced to ten miles to an inch. Both are very good and distinctly engraved, but by no means so minute as to the physical geography of the country, or so magnificent in execution, as this opulent and most important state ought to possess.

Maryland and Delaware.—By Griffith—five miles to an inch—a good map.

Virginia.—Originally surveyed by the late Bishop Madison, since improved by others. This is a fine six-sheet map, and altogether one of the very best state maps; certainly the best of those of the great states.

North-Carolina.—Surveyed by Price and Hothers—very good indeed.

South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have no good maps. Mr. Melish states that there is a good map of Georgia in MS. If so, it should be published: it would well repay the expense.

Ohio.—Hough and Bourne,—just published. We have not seen it, but good judges speak highly of its merit.

Louisiana.—B. Lason has published a good map of the lower part of the state. It is distinctly, but not handsomely, engraved. The work of Messrs. Darby and Bringier, will probably add much to our geographical knowledge of this state. Those gentlemen have also in manuscript a good map, from actual survey of the greater part of the state.

There are manuscript maps of the several territories in the public offices of government. Bradley's general map presents the only good geographical view of them which has yet been published, but that is by no means sufficiently particular and exact for purposes of business.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

THE publications of the present month include nothing absolutely historical, except a work entitled, the *History of Ceylon*, which by courtesy may be so denominated. It appears to be a very useful compilation of the principal accounts and notices of that important island, since its partial occupation by Europeans. Robert Knox's Narrative of his twenty years' captivity is subjoined.

Elaborate political speculation is as little encouraged when facts are overabundant, as when they are insufficient to stimulate attention; for it is not in the height either of prosperity or of suffering, that people are disposed to investigate reasoning, or follow argumentation. This truth may account for the few political pamphlets which now appear in comparison with their number in times past: the present List, in particular, only affords one under the heads either of General Politics or Political Economy, which it is necessary to mention here. The work in question is denominated, *An Essay to shew the Justice and Expediency of reducing the Interest of the National Debt*, and is written to prove the propriety of estimating the amount due to the national creditor by some other criterion than a currency, the fluctuation of which is favourable to him alone. The author's general argument may be stated very simply:—all the property in the country, he observes, is depreciated, except that of the holder of stock, whose stake increases in value, if not in security, precisely as every other source of income is deteriorated. The great bulk of the money lent, he contends, was advanced when its positive value was not more than half so high as it is at present; and he would therefore have the interest calculated on the grounds of that positive value only. Strictures on war, profusion, excessive taxation, and the fallacy of the sinking-fund, make up the remainder of this essay, which is warmly written.

Mr. COBBETT, whose sincerity in the cause of the country can no longer be questioned by any party, has exceeded his wonted energy in the late numbers of his Political Register. By publishing a cheap edition at TWO-PENCE, simultaneously with his royal octavo edition, he has increased his circulation from three or

four to FORTY and FIFTY THOUSAND per week; and thus his work tends to counteract the unprincipled sophistry of certain of the daily Newspapers, and of their satellites through the country. As Mr. Cobbett gives no quarter to the partizans of war and corruption, and to the sinecurists and peculators who devour the substance of the people, and as he is the able advocate of the vital question of parliamentary reform, we conceive it to be our duty to recommend his Register to the favorable attention of our liberal and enlightened readers. Mr. COBBETT is called a violent and inflammatory writer; but how difficult it is for any man of strong feelings to measure his language, when he considers the turpitude which began and continued the late wars—the horrible course and ruinous consequences of those wars—and the circumstance that the criminal authors, instead of being brought to condign punishment, are wantoning in power and luxury?

Much curiosity being excited in regard to the *Spencean Plan* of Public Economy, it will be useful to state, that the details of the system may be found in a small pamphlet called *Christian Policy*, by THOMAS EVANS, librarian to the Society of Spencean Philanthropists, at No. 8, Newcastle-street, Strand. Mr. EVANS appears to have been most cruelly used by the Pitt administration; and, having been drilled into the science of politics in the school of persecution, his pamphlet is written with considerable energy. We collect from it, that the main object of the Society is a more equal occupation (not proprietorship) of land, a principle which has often been urged in the pages of this Magazine. Something must be radically wrong if industry should suffer from want in a country in which there are but 2½ millions of families, to 42 millions of acres of cultivated land, affording, under a wise policy, the produce of 17 acres to every family, or four times as much as it could consume. Skilful labour in any branch of useful industry ought, therefore, to yield abundance, even though the proprietary in land should remain exactly as it does at present.

The most pretending productions of the month, however, fall under the head of Biography,—for the *Private Correspondence*

dence of Dr. Franklin may be said to belong to it, as well as the *Memoirs of Sheridan*. The value of the first of these is undeniable; and it is pleasant at this time of day to contemplate the acknowledged superiority of a man who acted a part so honourable to the cause of general freedom, though partially injurious to the country which pays the homage, and which is therefore doubly honourable for paying it. These letters (which, by-the-bye, are published at a price much too high in relation to quantity,) exhibit Franklin to great advantage; as an individual uniting, in an eminent degree, philosophical speculation with practical ability. There is a calm unpretending socratic kind of simplicity in the excellent sense of this eminent man, which, when compared with the verbose sophistry of more recent and fashionable models, is quite refreshing.

The *Memoirs of Sheridan* appear from two quarters; one of them is edited by 'a *Constitutional Friend*,' and comprises his speeches. The other has been compiled by Dr. Watkins, and presents a curious specimen of bookmaking ingenuity, being advertised as a complete work, and yet ending with an announcement of another volume of the same size. Are either of these publications for the benefit of Mrs. Sheridan? and, if so, which of them? for, considering the circumstances and manner of her husband's death, the disgrace of the authors of the rival work is extreme. The *Memoirs of Mr. Sheridan*, in both cases, are just what a hasty assemblage of facts in a race to the press, two or three months after death, may be supposed to produce. — It is proper to observe also, that a *Life of Raphael* has also been given to the world; it appears judicious and faithful; but possibly, at this time of day, should have been written by one who could exclaim, with respect to Raphael, as Corregio did, "I also am a painter."

The classical and general student will derive much assistance from a work of reference, entitled, *Genealogia Antiqua*; which consists of mythological and classical tables, so compiled as to supply the required fact by a *coup-d'œil*. The exceeding intricacy and perplexity of fabulous genealogy renders this kind of assistance peculiarly welcome.

A new and elaborate attempt has been made to prove that SIR PHILIP FRANCIS wrote the Letters of Junius. We conceive that that gentleman set the question at rest by his Letter to the

Editor of this Magazine; but, if any doubt should remain, no better evidence could be adduced than Sir Philip's *Letter Missive to Lord Holland*, published in the summer, which, though able and interesting, is as unlike Junius as Clarendon is unlike Blair. These investigations lead, however, to the development of much curious anecdote, and in that sense the new enquiry merits attention; but, in comparing the pretension even of De Lolme, as so ingeniously asserted by Dr. Busby, we confess we think the balance of arguments, in regard to these two persons, to be against the hypothesis which ascribes them to Sir Philip Francis.

In Theology, this month has not been so prolific as the last; its principal curiosity, if it can be classed properly under the head, is the *Lay Sermon* of Mr. Coleridge, addressed to the higher classes. Should the latter ever be induced to honour it with more attention than sermons in general obtain from them, it is to be feared they will split upon another rock—that of never being able to understand it. Mr. Coleridge ought, by this time, to know that the high, as well as low, mob comprehend only what is exceedingly clear. It seems he is about to address other sermons to the middle and lower ranks; but, if not more *translucent*, as he would say himself, the whole of these edifying compositions may as well be transmitted to the capitol of the Tower, and there be preserved to puzzle posterity, like the Sybil's leaves.

In Medicine, or rather Physiology, the public is indebted to the sound science of Dr. Gordon for a work entitled, *Observations on the Structure of the Brain, comprising an estimate of the Claims of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, to discovery in the Anatomy of that Organ*; which seems likely to put an end to that ill-concocted mass of fact and inference known by the formidable term—Craniology; at least as far as taking away the support of loose and inaccurate experiment on the brain can affect it. It is strange how such a jumble of physics and metaphysics can have sustained itself on the surface so long.

Under the head of Travels, may be noticed *Legh's Travels beyond the Cataracts of the Nile*,—a work of considerable interest; and *Memoirs of a late Residence in France*, written by a professional gentleman, who tells his tale on the triumphant side, but with such an abundance of circumlocution, that every fact supplies a commentary much

longer than itself. The author promises to confine himself to subjects connected with this profession. Should this book not be relished, it is to be hoped that he is not a professor of politics.

Lord Byron has indulged the poetical world with a small collection of minor effusions, published under the title of, *the Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems*. It is to be regretted that they have come out under such a designation, as it led the public to expect an elaborate effort in the Prisoner of Chillon; whereas it is a mere fragment, and by no means either so good or so interesting as some of its companions. Neither has it any direct connexion with the celebrated Castle of Chillon, on the Margin of the Lake of Geneva, from which it is called, being, in fact, little more than a rhapsodical description of the effect of merciless captivity in a dungeon on three youthful brothers, supposed to be confined therein on a religious account, at the æra of the Reformation. The most beautiful of the other poems is, *an Incantation*, written some years ago for a Witch Drama; and the most curious of them, a non-descript, in blank verse, intitled, *the Dream*, which is allusive, from beginning to end, to his lordship's first amatory attachment, and the fate of the object of it and of himself in marriage.

The author of Waverley, Guy Mannering, and the Antiquary, for it is certainly he—has furnished the readers for amusement with another work, intitled, *'Tales of My Landlord,'* which, though extending to four volumes, contains two tales only. The second of these, which takes up three quarters of the work, possesses merit of a very high order, and affords an admirable lesson to bigots of opposing sects, by shewing the existence of a persecuting spirit in every extreme, and its horrible accordance with the dictates of a perverted conscience. The opposing pictures of oppression, and cold-blooded cruelty, on the part of the episcopalian leaders of Scotland, under Lauderdale, during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. and its operation on a spirit of firey and intolerant zeal in the Presbyterians and Cameronians, with the consequent excesses on each side, are painted with great force and genius. These are kind of fictions which really aid the study of history, and, as such, may be perused with general benefit.

ARITHMETIC.

THEORETIC Arithmetic, in three books; containing the substance of all that has been written on the subject, by Theo of Smyrna, Nicomachus, Iamblichus, and Boëtius; together with some remarkable particulars respecting Perfect, Amicable, and other Numbers, which are not to be found in the writings of any ancient or modern mathematicians. Likewise a specimen of the manner in which the Pythagoreans philosophized about Numbers; and a development of their Mystical and Theological Arithmetic; by Thomas Taylor. 8vo. 14s.

ASTRONOMY.

An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy, intended for the Use of those who are not much conversant in Mathematical Studies; by the Rev. A. Mylne, A.M. 8vo. 9s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Supplement to Wood's Descriptive Catalogue of Natural History for 1816. 1s.

J. Major's Catalogue, Part II. 1s.

A General Catalogue of School Books in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, and Greek. 6d.

J. Taylor's Catalogue of Books, 162, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars.

The whole Works of the late William Cowper, esq. consisting of Poems, Letters, and a translation of Homer. 10 vols. foolscap 8vo. 3l. 11s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Speeches, Memoirs, and Portrait of Sheridan; by a Constitutional Friend. 3 vols. 8vo. 3l.

The Private Correspondence of Benj. Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.; comprehending a Series of familiar literary and political Letters, written between the Years 1753 and 1790. 1 vol. 4to.

The Life of Raffael of Urbino; by the Author of the Life of Michael Angelo. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan; drawn from authentic Documents, and illustrated by original Correspondence, and a variety of interesting Anecdotes: to which is prefixed, a Biographical Account of his Family; by John Watkins, LL.D. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Lives of Dr. Edw. Pocock, the celebrated Orientalist, by Dr. Twells; of Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester, and of Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, by themselves; and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burdy. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Memoires sur un Epogue de ma Vie, par Vite-Marie de Bettera Wodopeck, gentilhomme, Ragusam. 4s.

CLASSICS.

Virgil; with English notes at the end, taken from the Delphin and other editions; with many original. 7s. 6d. no Interpretation.

DRAMA.

DRAMA.

The Slave, a Musical Drama, in three Acts; by Tho. Morton, esq. 2s. 6d.
Old Plays, being a continuation of Dodley's Collection: with Notes, critical and explanatory. 6 vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

ETHICS.

A Translation of the Six Books of Proclus, on the Theology of Plato, to which a Seventh Book is added, in order to supply the deficiency of another Book on this subject, which was written by Proclus, but since lost; also a translation of Proclus's Elements of Theology; by Thomas Taylor. In these volumes is also included by the same, a Translation of the Treatise of Proclus on Providence and Fate; a translation of extracts from his Treatise, entitled, Ten Doubts Concerning Providence; and a translation of extracts from his treatise on the Subsistence of Evil; as preserved in the Bibliotheca Gr. of Fabricius. 2 vols. royal quarto, 250 copies only printed. 5l. 10s.

FINE ARTS.

The Elgin Marbles, from the Temple of Minerva at Athens, engraved on sixty double plates. Imp. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Nicholson's Architectural Dictionary, Part XXV. 1l. 8s.

A Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain: containing a Series of Views illustrative of the Character and prominent Features of the Coast; by Wm. Daniell, A.R.A. 10s. 6d.

D'Anville's Geography of the Greeks and Romans in the Times of Alexander and Augustus; translated from the French by the editor of the Military Chronicle. 5l. half bound.

Itinerary of the Morea; by Sir W. Gell, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Map of Scriptural and Classical Geography; with an explanatory Treatise, wherein the documents of sacred and ancient civil history, relative to the origin of nations, are particularly examined and discussed; by T. Heming, of Magd. Hall, Oxon. 1l. 1s.—on canvas 1l. 6s.

HISTORY.

The Inquisition Unmasked; being a historical and philosophical account of that tremendous tribunal: founded on authentic documents; and exhibiting the necessity of its suppression, as the means of reform and regeneration. Written and published at the time when the national congress of Spain was about to deliberate on this important measure; by D. Antonio Pignatelli. Translated from the author's enlarged copy, by William Walton, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

The History of Ceylon, from the earliest Period to the Year 1815; with characteristic details of the religion, laws, and manners of the people; and a collection of their moral maxims and ancient proverbs; by Philalethes, A.M. Oxon. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

A History of the Jesuits; to which is prefixed a reply to Mr. Dallas's Defence of the Order. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions; published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. 7, Part 2, 8vo. (with seven plates.) 12s.

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[Jan. 1.]

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MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON; *From November 24, to December 24, 1816.*

INFLAMMATORY complaints take the lead. Acute rheumatism is very general. Catarrhal and pulmonary complaints are numerous, but much less so than during the winter months of last year: where catarrh is unaccompanied with manifest inflammation, either of the substance or membranes of the lungs, it generally disappears spontaneously; but, in many instances, the cough proves obstinate, and not unfrequently terminates in consumption, in constitutions predisposed to it. It becomes therefore a matter of importance to watch and to check the progress of this symptom—I find it generally yield to laudanum, in the dose of from five to ten drops, with a tea-spoonful or two of oxymel of squills. When it is accompanied with fever, the addition of nitre may be useful, and sometimes it is necessary to have recourse to the lancet. This last is indispensably necessary where, upon taking a deep inspiration, either pain is felt, or an increase of cough is produced, by it.

It is a lamentable mistake in some practitioners, who expect to find inflammation in these organs characterized by acute pain alone; in the substance of the lungs and bronchial membrane this is rarely felt, even while the most rapid disorganization is taking place. I have just quitted the abode of a female who, for want of early advice, will shortly become the victim to her disease. This poor woman, to whom I was led by chance, was said to be in what is generally called a galloping consumption, a term expressive of the awful rapidity of its course: when I first saw her she had been ill six weeks—the countenance was anxious, the eyes sunk, the tongue furred and dry, the skin hot, the pulse quick and strong; her respiration was hurried; she expectorated a large quantity of mucus, and coughed incessantly, especially when made to take a larger inspiration than common. There was no pain, and, till within a few days, nothing to alarm her unsuspecting friends, or herself; but the presence of inflammation of a fatal nature was indisputable, and the plan of treatment obvious. Though there was little prospect of ultimate success, I had blood taken from the arm, which appeared in a highly inflamed state: I directed a decoction of seneka-root with nitre, which purged her well, and she was considerably relieved in every respect. The next evening, the same indication existing, the bleeding was repeated, with the same happy result; the cough was scarcely to be heard, and the expectoration was much diminished: three days had not, however, elapsed before the symptoms returned with irresistible force, and the expectoration exhibited an appearance which left us without a glimpse of hope.

My experience of the fatality of pulmonary consumption this month has been woeful—six cases, in their last stages, have occurred to me in immediate succession. One case however, brought to me during the last month, was actually cured about a fortnight since, and I promised myself no small pleasure in promulgating a fact not generally known, that one species of this disease arises from diseased liver, and is curable by mercury. My patient was completely recovered, to the astonishment of all who knew her, but, strange to relate, she died, very unexpectedly, two days since, in the midst of seemingly perfect health; she complained, for about half an hour, of pain in the region of the heart, and then suddenly expired. I obtained permission to open the body, and, although a pint of mucus had been expectorated daily for three months previous to her recovery, no appearance of disease in the lungs existed: the liver was greatly enlarged, indurated, and of a whitish appearance. Not the slightest cause of the sudden death was discovered, if we except the disease of the liver, which sometimes occasions it.

Hooping-cough has been, in many instances, fatal among the children of the poor, who have not the means of obtaining early and proper medical advice: several cases

cases of great severity have been perfectly recovered by brisk calomel and antimonial purges, in conjunction with the extract of wild lettuce; the latter, in a dose of about five grains, three times a-day, was generally administered to a child of three years. This plan of treatment will be found more generally successful than any other in use.

Measles have been severe. In seasons of moderate temperature, where the patient can be, and is, taken into the open air, they are generally milder: on the contrary, when the weather is intensely cold, large fires are kept, and the patients are brought near to them, which never fails to aggravate the disease. The period has at length arrived when the prejudices on this subject begin to be dispelled, and the cool treatment of measles promises to be as universal as that of small-pox. Any person of good sense who will take the pains to examine, will find that the inflammatory symptoms will be increased in proportion to the heat in which the patient is kept, and vice versa.

JOHN WANT,

11, North Crescent, Bedford-square.

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. G. O. SYM, as the result of some very ingenious experiments with wire-gauze on flame, has determined that all flame is a hollow film, or elliptical bubble, the surface of which is formed in the part all round, where the volatilized vapour unites with the pabulum or oxygen of the atmosphere.

MM. GEYSER, of the canton of Berne, and now residing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, have exhibited to the Genevese Society for the Advancement of the Arts, a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and of which the most skilful artists cannot discover the moving principle, which the artists keep a secret. The society admire the execution of the machine. Probably it is on a principle already announced in this Magazine, and in Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, which applies, as a moving power, the elasticity of the atmospheric air to an exhausted cavity, which, by the uniform pressure, is made to turn out of the centre of the mass.

Dr. ROCHE has published a simple method of rendering rape oil equal to spermaceti oil, for the purposes of illumination. He began by washing the oil with spring water; which is effected by agitating the oil violently with a sixth part of the water. This separates the particles of the oil, and commixes those of the water intimately with them. After this operation, it looks like the yolks of eggs beat up.—In less than forty-eight hours they separate completely, the oil swimming at top, the water with all feculent and extraneous particles subsiding at the bottom. He improved much on this, by substituting sea-water in the place of fresh water. He tried whether fresh water, impregnated with salt, may not do as well as sea-water; but found the light not so bright, and of a reddish cast. The oil which he has washed is rape-oil, for which he is charged 4s. 4d. a gallon: it gives no bad smell, and, when burning close to the spermaceti oil, is not to be distinguished from it."

A spring has been discovered near the little town of Kusow, in the circle of Lublin, which belonged to the late Polish minister of state, Count Polocki; the waters may be compared to those of Pymont. This discovery is of importance to Poland, as there are but two mineral springs hitherto known in the kingdom, viz. at Kizeszowrie and at Nalanczew; the first is sulphurous, and the latter chalybeate.

M. ORFILA has proved, 1. That the vegetable acids constantly hasten death, when they exist in the stomach along with the narcotic, which is owing to the acids forming the solution of the poison, and consequently its absorption.

2. That acidulated water was very useful in combating the effects of narcotics, when they had been previously rejected by vomiting; thus animals, which would have died infallibly at the end of an hour, were saved by administering to them, night and day, for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, several doses of water soured by a little vinegar; those which were nearly revived by the end of the day, and which had been neglected during the night, died for want of assistance.

3. That a strong infusion of coffee is an antidote to the effects of poison by means of narcotics, and the animals to which it was administered night and day recovered.

4. That the decoction of coffee is much less energetic than the infusion.

5. That camphor is not the counter-poison to narcotics, but that it may be administered in small doses to diminish their effects.

6. That water and mucilaginous preparations, so far from being useful, hasten the approach of death, because they favour the absorption of the poison.

7. That bleeding was never injurious, and that it was frequently sufficient to operate the revival of plethoric animals, which would nevertheless have died two or three days afterwards, if they had not been attended to; and lastly, that it is best always to open the jugular vein.

8. That chlorine acts nearly like the vegetable acids.

MADAME

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Amount in dollars . 127,694,602

Amount in dollars . 172,762,676

PRICES of MERCHANDIZE.		Nov. 25.		Dec. 27.		
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to 4 10 0	3 5 0	to 4 10 0	per cwt.	
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2 13 0	— 3 6 0	2 13 0	— 3 6 0	ditto.	
—, fine	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	ditto.	
—, Mocha	6 15 0	— 7 0 0	5 1 0	— 5 3 0	ditto.	Cotton

1817.]

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies.

555

Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	4	—	0	1	5	0	1	4	—	0	1	5	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	8	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	ditto.
Currents	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	—	63	0	0	63	0	0	—	65	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45	0	0	—	0	0	0	43	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	11	11	0	—	18	18	0	11	11	0	—	18	18	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	10	10	0	—	14	14	0	10	10	0	—	19	19	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11	0	0	—	0	0	0	10	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	4	0	—	0	0	0	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	—	0	0	0	6	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	18	0	—	1	0	0	0	18	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	10	—	0	7	0	0	7	6	—	0	7	9	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	9	—	0	4	9	0	3	9	—	0	5	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	3	13	0	—	3	14	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	2	0	—	4	8	0	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	14	0	—	3	2	0	1	18	0	—	3	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	18	6	—	0	0	0	2	18	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	14	0	—	0	0	0	2	14	6	—	2	15	6	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

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Course of Exchange, Dec. 26.—Amsterdam, 40 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 36 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 25 40.—Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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The 3 per cent. red. on the 24th, were 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; the 4 per cent. cons. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 194.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ABBOTT R. Coventry, mercer. (Woodcocks and Twiss)
Ainsworth E. Manchester, wine merchant
Ayrton J. Westhall, Lancashire, dealer. (Heelis, L.)
Bate J. Stourbridge, draper. (Audice and Wright, L.)
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Broom W. Liverpool, dealer. (Windle, L.)
Bourne T. Westbury, Wilts, clothier. (Bourdillon and Co. London)
Bickell J. Plymouth, builder. (Alexander, L.)
Bates G. Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, upholster. (Gabb)

Brown G. Emsworth, Hampshire, taylor. (Chilton, L.)
Barker S. and J. G. Barker, Bladit square, merchants. (Smith)
Benson J. R. Russell place, Fitzroy square, merchant. (Rivington)
Brinkworth S. Kinghamley, Gloucestershire, brewer. (Pearson, London)
Bains N. Halifax, grocer. (Strangways, L.)
Besford E. Brook's Mews, Hanover square, hackneyman. (Hartley)
Blakey G. Bishop Monckton, and M. Blakey, Leeds, grocers. (Rivers, L.)
Birch T. jun. Wigan, linen manufacturer. (Ellis, L.)
Bayliffe G. Wakefield, draper. (Wigglesworth, L.)
Cunningham C. Frith street, Soho, money scrivener. (Wilson)
Chapman W. Westbromwich, Stafford, bayonet maker. (Jennings, L.)
Critchley J. Liverpool, merchant. (Milne, L.)
Cooke L. Windley street, seedsman. (Wilson)
Cazaly W. Edgbastone, Warwick, dealer. (Clarke, L.)

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Card

- Card S. Jun. Mere, Wiltshire, farmer. (Popkin, L.
 Collier M. Romford, Essex, dealer. (Jones, L.
 Child J. Brighthelmston, Essex, upholsterer. (Ellis, L.
 Campbell G. Fenchurch, merchant. (Pope
 Carbutt F. sen. F. Carbutt, jun. and W. Bayliff, Man-
 chester, calico printers
 Canner G. Jamaica, and of Sutton, Middlesex, merchants.
 (Willis, Clarke, and co.
 Colman M. Brettal lane. Staffordshire, glass manufacturer
 Clarke W. Warley, Yorkshire, seedsman. (Wiglesworth
 and co. Halifax
 Coleman J. Leominster, money scrivener. (Darke
 and co. London
 Chave F. and S. Chave, Exeter, perfumers. (Brutton, L.
 Caldwell J. Bolton, manufacturer. (Adlington and co. L.
 Cloud J. Hammersmith, coach master. (Addis
 Datton J. and J. Newcastle upon Tyne, earthenware ma-
 nufacturers. (Clayton L.
 Davis W. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, carpenter.
 (Poole and Greenfield, L.
 Davies J. St. Martin's lane. carpenter. (Drew and Son
 Drabwell R. Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. (Mason, L.
 Dyke J. Gloucester, salesman. (Chadborn
 Davison W. Jun. Heston, Middlesex, corn chandler.
 (Tucker, London
 Duckworth H. Rose hill, Manchester, liquor merchant.
 Milne and Parry, L.
 Doeg D. York, looking glass manufacturer
 Dickie J. Plymouth Dock, mercer. (Makinson, L.
 Dixon T. Inlekirk hall, Cumberland, miller. (Addison, L.
 Dawson W. Wakefield, money scrivener. (Sykes, L.
 Easthope G. Wolverhampton, upholsterer. (Turner, L.
 English J. T. Alsop's buildings, New Road, merchant.
 (Poole
 Elmore R. Tedbury, tanner. (Cardall and Young, L.
 Elwell E. West Bromwich, iron founder. (Clarke, L.
 Feard R. Westoe, Durham, ship owner. (Bell L.
 Ford W. Ilford, Essex, grocer. (Amory, L.
 Fofs J. Hull, hatter. (Exley and co. L.
 Firth J. Jun. Whitley Lower, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher
 and Sudler, L.
 French J. Portica, grocer. (Alexander and Holme, L.
 Fainelough W. and E. Swainston, Liverpool, merchants.
 (Windle, London
 Field R. C. Long Acre, hatter. (Bourdfillon and co. L.
 George T. St. Woolas, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Jenkins
 and co. London
 Gregory S. sen. Little Bolton, Lancaster, whitster
 (Ellis
 Garver H. Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Taylor, L.
 Golds W. Henfield, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Palmer, L.
 Glover J. Leeds, woollapaper
 Gray J. and W. Pringle, Woodbank, Carlisle, calico prin-
 ters. (Milne, L.
 Griffiths D. Canterbury, linen draper. (Barton, L.
 Glover D. and J. Leeds, merchants. (Lamberts and co. L.
 Gregory R. Aton, Warwickshire, builder. (Swain
 and co. London
 Humphries J. Birmingham, merchant. (Egerton, L.
 Haworth J. and J. Hudson, Newcastle upon Tyne, mer-
 chants. (Atkinson, L.
 Hill T. Leeds, merchant. (Roffer and Son, L.
 Howitt J. St. Martin's lane, builder. (Richardson
 Hill J. Acton Beauchamp, Worcester, farmer. (Smith, L.
 Hodgson J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire. (Fisher and Sudler, L.
 Hardisty W. and J. Lodge, Nether-ton, Yorkshire, mer-
 chants. (Nettlefold, L.
 Holdsworth W. Bradford, Yorkshire, woollapaper
 Herichell D. and N. Casper, Leiman street, merchants.
 (Poole
 Hedington J. Commercial road, Lambeth, baker
 Honeywell J. Plymouth, maltster. (Blake, L.
 Henfrey W. Loughborough, innkeeper. (Bromley, L.
 Hadwen W. Lancaster, sail cloth manufacturer. (Bell
 and co. London
 Hart T. Bridport, grocer. (Allen, L.
 Hunt J. Briggwater, vintner. (Blake and Son, L.
 Hewitt W. Cargo, Cumberland, fishmonger. (Birkett, L.
 Howard J. Manchester, wire worker. (Windle, L.
 Hopkinson M. Nottingham, carrier. (Hurd and co. L.
 Hingworth B. George Yard, Lombard street
 Johnson C. and R. Kirkby Lonsdale, spirit merchants.
 (Beverley London
 Jones H. Wellington square, St. Pancras, merchant.
 (Clarke
 James G. and H. Cock, Bristol, brandy merchant.
 (Clarke, London
 Johnson S. Wilkes street, Spitalfields, trimming manufac-
 turer. (Ducklow
 Joseph S. and W. Hughes, Throgmorton street, mer-
 chants. (Kearsey and Spurr
 Jones C. Abergavenny, banker
 Jowley J. H. Sunderland, ship owner. (Meggison, L.
 Jarvis M. Purton, Staffordshire, miller. (Anstice
 and co. London
 Johnson C. South Shields, linen draper. (Bell, L.
 Keity A. Worcester, jeweller. (Mayhew and Price, L.
 Knowler J. Preston, bricklayer. (Collett, L.
 Kibbey J. Berrow, Somersetshire, dealer
 Kent E. Geaney hill, Lincolnshire, draper
 Lindgren H. J. Star alley, Mark lane, ship broker.
 (Concanon
 Lancaster N. Castle court, Birchin lane, ship and insu-
 rance broker. (Blunt and co.
 Lean J. H. Fenchurch street, insurance broker. (Exley
 and co. London
 Lewis D. Milford Haven, spirit merchant. (Adams, L.
 Llewellyn J. Westmoreland buildings, Aldersgate street, in-
 surance broker. (Setree
 Murden E. Prince's place, Commercial road, fadler.
 (Griffin
 Machell R. Dewsbury, innkeeper. (Hartley, L.
 Maltby E. Nottingham, maltster. (Heelis, L.
 Mason T. J. Exeter, musical instrument seller. (Arutun
 Marsden T. sen. Curtain road, horse dealer. (Wilks
 Mockett J. Isle of Thanet, farmer and brick maker.
 (Exley London
 Maith W. Warmminster, tailor. (Lockett, L.
 Mackcoul J. Worthing, stationer. (Turner, L.
 Markham R. Jun. Sunderland, mercer. (Swaine and co. L.
 Middleton E. and T. Dyson, Beverley, Yorkshire, man-
 chants. (Hall and Campbell
 Macknight J. Long Acre, linen draper. (Williams
 Meek R. Dunstall, Staffordshire, cotton spinner
 Mellent P. Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer
 Mackenzie T. Delahay street, Westminster, merchant.
 (Humphries
 Morgan J. Jun. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Orret
 and Baines
 Mann W. Plough Yard, Carey street, stable keeper.
 (Luxmore
 Maine G. Short street, Curtain road, horse dealer,
 (Pullen
 Mace S. Norwich, grocer. (Tilbury, L.
 Neilson W. Liverpool, merchant
 Nickson S. Chester, cabinet maker.
 Northover H. Langdon, Dorsetshire, farmer
 Oldham W. Manchester, tailor. (Windle, L.
 Oakden T. Manchester, tailor. (Adlington
 Parry T. Kingston, Hereford, painter. (Pewtriss, L.
 Powell R. C. Warrington, publican. (Chester, L.
 Ferris W. Bath, grocer. (Burfoot, L.
 Powell T. Leominster, mercer and draper. (Duke,
 Church, and co. L.
 Pearson R. Doncaster, butcher. (Dongill) and co. L.
 Peech D. S. Barnsley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Barrett
 Phillips S. R. and B. Riding, Liverpool, broker. (Lowe
 and Bower
 Potts T. Jun. Sunderland, coal filter. (Wilson, L.
 Pullen T. Pately bridge, Yorkshire, timber merchant.
 (Willis and co. London
 Robinson J. Belper, Derbyshire, grocer
 Richards W. and D. Richards, High street, Southwark,
 mercers. (Stevenfon
 Reynolds R. Blackfriars road, merchant. (Smith
 Ramsbottom J. and J. Potter, Norwich, dyers
 Ransom C. Salford, wine merchant
 Renolds W. Tadcaster, flax dresser
 Russell C. T. Boxley, Kent, paper maker
 Stephenfon W. Preston, Lancaster, linen draper. (Blake,
 lock, London
 Shaw W. Sculcoates, York, merchant. (Roffer, L.
 Shelley J. Canterbury, victualler. (Barnes, L.
 Smith R. York, machine maker. (Lamberts, L.
 Smith A. and J. Rochdale, Lancaster, merchants.
 (Blakelock, London
 Symons P. Plymouth, merchant. (Blake, L.
 Sell E. Langford, victualler. (Evans, L.
 Steadman G. Jun. and W. Stevens, Mark lane, ship and in-
 surance brokers. (Rivington
 Sewell R. Piccadilly, coal merchant. (Wiltshire
 Stubbs F. Worthing, Sussex, carpenter. (Hicks, L.
 Scales E. Kendal, upholsterer
 Slatter J. Wakefield, linen draper
 Shephard C. Bath, stay maker
 Sharpe R. T. Micklebrink, Yorkshire, money scrivener.
 (Exley, Stocker, and co.
 Smith R. A. Belper, Derbyshire. (Macdonald, L.
 Smith W. Little Charlotte street, Goodge street, Pancras,
 broker. (Reynolds
 Smith M. Bristol, coal merchant. (Price and co. L.
 Stevens J. Chapel path, Somers Town, coach maker.
 (Arundel
 Turner M. Cannon street road, stone mason. (Becks
 Thorney T. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. (High-
 moor, London
 Turner S. Sheffield, mercer. (Brigg, L.
 Tomlinson J. Tooley street, haberdasher (Mason
 Thomas L. and R. Evans, Liverpool, merchants
 (Chester, London
 Tapp W. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, cattle dealer. (Carr, L.
 Taylor S. Birmingham, gun barrel maker. (Long, L.
 Traer W. Exeter, wool factor (Brutton, L.
 Tucker J. Long Acre, linen draper. (Williams
 Willoughby B. and W. Thomas, Plymouth, and R. Tho-
 mas, Cheapside, hat manufacturers. (Clabon
 Warling J. Liverpool, draper. (Makinson, L.
 Wilson F. Durham, grocer. (Windle, L.
 Woolcombe W. Jun. St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, ship
 broker. (Boswell
 Wain J. Camberwell, wool broker. (Hunter, L.
 Wilson J. Coventry, wine merchant. (Alexander, L.
 White S. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Adlington, L.
 Walker W. Allerton Grange, Leeds, farmer. (Knowles, L.
 Warwick T. O. and J. Aldred, Rotherham, chemists
 Wilson J. and A. H. Aiken, Cross street, Finsbury square,
 merchants. (Bryant
 Wood N. Chichester, linen draper. (Palmer and
 France, London
 Wilson J. Chesham, Swedish merchant
 Wibberly R. Liverpool, hofier. (Forrest
 White J. Oxford, timber merchant. (Elkins, L.
 Watkins J. Chesham, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.
 (Pearson, London
 Wood T. Trowbridge, clothier. (Berkeley, London
 Wilson J. Brompton, linen manufacturer. (Lamberts, L.
 Wilson F. Plymouth, mercer. (Adlington and Gre-
 gory, London
 Wale W. Fetter lane, coal merchant. (Carpenter
 White E. Bishopsgate street without, coach maker.
 (Druce and Son
 Young J. and J. Thornton, Bristol, woollen drapers.
 (Price, London

DIVIDENDS.

Aquilar J. Devonshire square
 Aldebert J. and C. C. Becher, Cop-
 thall buildings
 Aller S. Fishford, Gloucestershire
 Andell W. Cornwall
 Ansell C. A. Carshalton, Surrey
 Ansell S. Bristol
 Argles E. Catherine street, Strand
 Ashitt J. Kesteven, Suffolk
 Anderson A. Philpot lane
 Butler C. Old Jewry
 Bowzer F. W., G. Overton, and L.
 Oliver, Kirwain
 Bromedge J. Stonemall, Gloucester-
 shire
 Baxter R. Talbot Inn yard, Southwark
 Barlow J. and J. Gregory, Sheffield
 Bentley R. White Horse yard, Drury
 lane
 Bilton W. Ampthill, Bedfordshire
 Bennett W. Ivy lane
 Brame T. Lowdost
 Barre W. Wallsborough, Leicestersh.
 Batty J. Leeds
 Bingley W. and T. Bingley, Tavistock
 street, Covent Garden
 Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen
 court
 Branscombe W. Plymouth
 Barnett E. C. Nottingham
 Bridson S. and J. Manchester
 Bradbury J. Chatham
 Bell N. Moreham park, Hertfordshire
 Blackburn F. Mount street, White-
 chapel road
 Butler T. Aston, Tirrold, Berkshire
 Bannister J. Shillingford, Oxfordshire
 Bleasie J. Marston, Cheshire
 Clancy W. St. Mary Axe
 Chapman H. New road
 Craike G. and R. and T. Ingleden,
 Borough Market
 Chalmers T. Lincoln
 Crockett H. Lloyd's Coffee house
 Croft W. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire
 Conkant J. H. G. Wellesloe square
 Christian C. Bread street
 Cropper T. Warrington
 Cropley S. Falkingham, Lincolnshire
 Coombs J. and J. Shadwell Dock
 Clark W. St. Mary hill
 Clapton T. Alfred place, Goswell
 street road
 Dawes J., W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and
 R. Barwick, Pall Mall
 Dunham J. East Teignmouth, De-
 vonshire
 Doughty J. Leadonham, Lincolnshire
 Davies R. New Bond street
 Dunkin Z. Parke row, Bermondsey
 Dickenon J. Guildhall passage
 Drew W. Bridgewater
 Eyre W. Newark
 Edwards J. Knighton, Radnorshire
 Ewer W. W. Little Love lane, Ber-
 mondsey
 Evans T. Mounmouth
 Evans C. Highgrove, Gloucestershire,
 and Sir J. Joff, Gloucester
 Edmunds T. Newbury
 Elvin T. Lynn
 Engel J. Ayltham, Norfolk

Foreman J. Sheerness
 Furnis J. Liverpool
 Freeman J. Hatton Garden
 Friday W. Quedgely, Gloucestershire
 Fincham B. W. Fincham, and B.
 Fincham, the younger, Epping
 Fawcett W. Liverpool
 Gowen J. Mark lane
 Gowen J. Hevingingham
 Gower S. High Holborn
 Gray M. and J. Brompton
 Griffiths W. Bath
 Holdernefs W. Thurby, Lincolnshire
 Howden W. Cannon street
 Hurrell T. York street, St. James's
 square
 Hamlyn R. and J. Chanter, Bideford
 Houghton E. Bromsgrove
 Hudson J. High Wycomb, Bucks
 Houghton H. G. King's Arms yard
 Humphreys J. King's Arms yard
 Hammond J. and T. Rugeley, Staf-
 fordshire
 Horneham H. Queen street, Cheapside
 Homer H. A. Taunton
 Homan J. Fenchurch street
 Hall R., J. Clay, and F. Atkinson,
 Sutton in Ashfield
 Handley T. Kenilworth, Warwickshire
 Headlam J. Skinner street
 Hallett W. and J. Hardie, Queen street,
 Cheapside
 Hartland T. jun. Bristol
 Johnson R. Great Yarmouth
 Jennion J. fen. and J. Jennion, jun.
 Nicholas lane
 Jackson J. Swan street, Kent road
 Jennings C. Spilshy
 Jeffs J. Burford, Oxfordshire
 Jackson H. strand
 Kestwer T. and J. York street, Covent
 Garden
 Kahrs J. N. Great Winchester street
 Kidd W. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Knightley W. Strand
 Kirkman J. Gower street
 Kehler J. St. Swithin's lane
 Leeds R. Norwich
 Levy J. A. Bucklersbury
 Lee C. and J. Teal. Tower Royal
 Latham J. Birmingham
 Lockwood W. Manchester
 Labrow V. St. John street, Smithfield
 Lepine J. Canerbury
 Leeming T. Salford, Lancashire
 Lediard T. jun. Rochester
 Lawrence J. Houndsditch
 Moorhouse J. Sloane street
 Meeker W. P. Basinghall street
 Mackenzie W. Covent Garden
 Moore M. Mary le bone street
 Mather F. Salford
 Metcalfe J. and J. Jeys, Upper East
 Smithfield
 Moloney M. City road
 Miles D. Southampton row
 May R. Southwold, Suffolk
 Nash W. St. Mary Axe
 Nesbit W. North street, City road
 Oldroyd W. Blackman street
 Parker T. Aycliffe, Yorkshire

Palmer S. S. Bourton on the Water,
 Gloucestershire
 Pryor S. Cambridge
 Phillips E. Bristol
 Penny W. Titchfield, Hampshire
 Pollard J. Bridgewater
 Perry T. and J. St. Paul's, Gloucester-
 shire
 Phillips J. Wallingford
 Paternoster W. Rochester
 Penn W. Kidderminster
 Parry J. H. Wells Bristol
 Price F. T. Winchester street
 Peacock S. W. Lincoln
 Plaw H. R. Lime street
 Randall R. Coleman street
 Riches J. and B. Foreman, London
 road
 Redgrave W. Great Queen street, Lin-
 coln's Inn field
 Radcliffe T. Lightazles, Yorkshire
 Rust J. Great Waltham
 Rome G. St. Catherine's lane
 Renshaw J. Nottingham
 Smith J. T. Norwich
 Schroder J. T. jun. Crutched Friars
 Saunders W. Strand
 Stromborn J. Austin Friars
 Sellers D. Fetter lane
 Stammers T. Sudbury, Suffolk, and J.
 Stammers, Foxearth, Essex
 Stammers W. Linton, Essex
 Smith J. Bradford, Yorkshire
 Smith H. G. Norwich
 Stevens J. Cheltenham
 Scott T. Suffolk lane, Cannon street
 Smith R. T. Richmond
 Smith W. Portsea
 Stevens J. Abchurch lane
 Serjeant J. Southampton street, Strand
 Tingey T. Wells, Norfolk
 Teacock J. Lincoln
 Toplis R. J. Nottingham
 Timings J. Birmingham
 Townsend E. Maiden lane, Covent
 Garden
 Thompson F. and E. Paternoster row
 Timbrell W. and W. T. Timbrell,
 Grange Walk, Bermondsey
 Vince W. Lucas street, Middlesex
 White J., J. G. Cochrane, and W.
 Blunt, Fleet street
 Williams R. Salisbury
 Wilson A. Nottingham
 West C. Bucklersbury
 Wright W. Gateford, Nottinghamshire
 Walker T. Kirkbridge, Yorkshire, and
 J. Readman, Gales, Yorkshire
 Whitebrook W. Little Moorfields
 Whyers H. Swineshead, Lincolnshire
 Whitehead J. Bury, Lancashire
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill
 Woolfendon J. and E. Manchester
 Wood D. Egremont, Cumberland
 Weston J. and T. Thornton, Hull
 Whitehouse T. St. Albans
 Wilson T. Liverpool, and T. Green,
 Burslem, Staffordshire
 Whichello A. Wallingford
 Young W. and J. Milner, Man-
 chester.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

TO speak finally of the harvest, there were corn and beans abroad, and even some quantity uncut, in Scotland and the northern parts of England, as late as the beginning of the present month; the portion remaining uncut, deemed scarcely worth the labour, as unfit for any other purpose than pig-food. The potatoes and turnips, in some parts large crops, have not succeeded in the north, the former having suffered much from the frosts, and the latter from the variable weather, are small sized and light in quantity; the swedes generally unsuccessful. The winter store of hay expected to prove short. From the abundance of after-grass, cattle and sheep did well, until taken to the straw-yard, where the cattle are now generally fixed for the season. From the constant moisture with which it has been sodden, fodder is not expected to be of the usual good quality; in course the consumption of hay and turnips will be extraordinary. The greater part of the produce of the latter harvest in the north has been stacked in the fields, that practice having prevailed more extensively in the present, than in any former season. As much of the high and dry lands as the lateness of the harvest would permit to be sown, were finished some weeks since; but the low grounds are yet unfinished, and generally sown with new wheat, the soundness of which is suspected, old seed being in few hands, and not to be obtained at any price. The few plants above ground of these latter sowings are thin and weak, and some few lands have been re-sown, from a suspicion of the defective quality of the seed. Large seed quantities also

have been required for broad-casting, and the state of low lands has been generally unfavourable to drilling and dibbling. One fifth, probably, of the heavy lands, will remain for spring sowing, the success of which will again materially depend on the state of the weather in the two first months of the new year. As to the quality of the present crop, it is said, of oats particularly, that one bushel of old oats is more than equal to two of the new; and, exclusive of partial success, grain and pulse, of every species, will be found greatly defective. Lean cattle are in great plenty and low in price; fat stock sell well. Pork will be dearer, from the high price of corn and of potatoes, which are in great demand for the use of the metropolis. Ordinary horses worth scarcely more than the price of their hides, good ones at a considerable price. Middling cows and calves have been sold as low as 7*l.* each. In wool, no alteration. The universal competition for labour has again reduced the price, notwithstanding the great advance in the most material article of subsistence, an extreme peril to be guarded against by the landed interest. Breaking up fresh lands, lately, although partially commenced, one of our greatest national objects, will contribute to the employment of the labourer; to which end, the transplanting of wheat has been recommended, but with no hope of success, from the novelty of the practice, although, at the present price, the saving of seed would over-pay the labour, and many extra hands would be employed. The very great advance in the prices of corn has saved, perhaps, the whole body of necessitous farmers from ruin, but the various difficulties and disadvantages of the present season have left them still in streightened circumstances. A vast national loss has accrued from the general necessity of sending the new wheats to market in such an unfit state, and it is supposed that our chief dependance in the spring must be upon imports from America and from the Baltic; from countries, indeed, which, to the disgrace of our own, have been many years in the habit of growing corn expressly for our support.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 4s. to 6s.—Pork 3s. 8d. to 5s.—Bacon 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Irish do. 4s. to 4s. 6d.—Fat 3s. 4d.—Oil-cake 13l. per thousand.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. per ton.—Onions 2s. to 3s. per bushel.

Corn Exchange: New wheat 85s. to 120s.—Old do. 135s.—Barley 54s. to 64s.—Oats 22s. to 50s.—The Quartern loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 17½d.—Hay 5l. 10s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. from 3l. 10s. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the pool 37s. to 47s. per chaldron.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

Barometer.

Highest 30.78. Dec. 1, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 36 Fah.

**Lowest 29. Dec. 14, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 45 Fah.**

Greatest variation in } 7-tenths
24 hours, } 3-hundrs.
 } of an inch.

The height of the barometrical column was on the 18th inst. at 29.68, and on the following day, at the same hour, it was 30.41.

Thermometer.

Highest 51°. Dec. 13. Wind N.W.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 29.15.

Lowest 25°. Dec. 20, Wind E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 30.60.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 6°. { This variation occurred between the evening of the 11th inst. and the same part of the following day; on the former day the thermometer was at 58 Fahrenheit, and on the following day at 44.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present period is, by the gauge, near three-fourths of an inch. The number of rainy days has been two, showery days three, and days during which rain has fallen in an inconsiderable manner—four. Snow has fallen on four days.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Monday, Dec. 2, a meeting of thirty thousand persons was held in Spa-fields, to receive the answer of the

Prince Regent to the Petition of the last meeting, which Mr. HUNT had delivered to Lord Sidmouth. Mr. HUNT stated, that he went at first to Carlton-

Carlton-house, where, having obtained admittance to Colonel M'Mahon, he inquired if he could have an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the purpose of presenting their Petition to him. He received for answer, that there was no way of presenting the Petition, unless by giving it into the Prince's hand at the levee, or by transmitting it through the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He then asked Colonel M'Mahon, if there would be a levee soon, and when it would occur? And was told, it was very uncertain, at least there would be none for some time. Considering himself as empowered by the petitioners to use his own discretion, provided he acted from regard to their interests, he went to Lord Sidmouth's, and was introduced to his lordship, who promised he would deliver it without loss of time, and send an answer immediately. This promise his lordship performed in the following curious letter:—

Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1816.

Sir—I have laid before the Prince Regent the petition agreed to at the meeting held in Spa-fields on the 15th instant, which you delivered to me yesterday at this office, accompanied by a letter to me from yourself, by which letter you appear to have been correctly informed by Colonel M'Mahon, that, according to an invariable rule, the petition in question could not be received by his Royal Highness, except at a levee, or through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,
H. Hunt, esq. SIDMOUTH.

Mr. Hunt concluded an eloquent speech by reading the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

1. That it is always a proof of the badness of any cause, or any argument, when its advocates resort to acts of violence; and therefore we condemn, not only all breaches of the peace, but all demonstrations of a wish to commit acts of violence against any of our opponents; and we shall regard as the worst enemies of ourselves and of our country all those (if any such there should be) who may be base enough to commit any such acts upon this occasion.

2. That, for many years there have been used, on the part of the press, devoted to corruption, very strenuous endeavours to persuade us, that the government of Napoleon was a military despotism, which, for aught we know, it might be; but we cannot refrain from observing, that, in consequence of our announced intention to hold this meeting for the purpose of

peaceably petitioning, this same press has menaced us with the drawing forth, to overawe us, regular soldiers, foot, horse, and artillery; and, if this measure has actually been adopted, we shall leave the world to judge, whether we do, or do not live under a military despotism.

3. That the distresses of the country being now universally acknowledged, it would be superfluous to assert the fact; and, when the *Gazette* is teeming with Bankrupts, the jails with insolvents, the poor-houses with paupers, the streets and highways with beggars, and when the cries of hunger have supplanted the busy hum of industry, it would be inexcusable affectation to attempt to heighten the picture of present misery and of approaching despair.

4. That, in such a state of things, to pretend to relieve the people by giving penny-worths in the shape of alms, while one-half of every man's wages is taken from him in the shape of taxes, is to offer a gross insult to their understandings; and that rational men will not waste their time in the contriving of pitiful, temporary, and deceptive expedients, but will, at once, look into the causes of these terrible evils, and will betake themselves to the seeking for an adequate remedy.

5. That the causes of the nation's decline and misery have evidently been—first, an enormous load of taxes, raised for the purpose of enriching sinecure placemen, pensioners, grantees, for the payment of an insatiable Civil List, for the carrying on of a war against the people of France for the restoration of the hated Bourbons, and for the support of a standing army of 150,000 men in time of profound peace; and, secondly, a system of paper-money, by the management of which property has been made to change hands in such a way as to plunge the farmer, the manufacturer, the tradesman, into ruin, and the journeyman and labourer into a state nearly approaching to actual starvation.

—6. That no man of sincerity will affect to believe, and that no man of sense can really believe, that such a squandering of the resources of the country for such purposes, and that such a destructive power in the managers of paper-money would ever have existed, if the members of the House of Commons had been the real representatives of the people, instead of being, as they notoriously are, the mere tools of an ever-grasping and tyrannical oligarchy of Boroughmongers.

7. That it is in vain to hope for any real remedy, for any solid and substantial relief, except through the means of such a reform in the Commons, or People's House of Parliament, as shall insure to the people the speaking of their will through the means of representatives annually chosen by all men who have attained the age of 21 years,

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years, seeing that all men pay taxes, and that all men have lives and liberties to protect.

8. That, in order that such reform may not be illusory, and that fear of the rich and powerful may not influence the poor and feeble, the voting by *ballot* will make an essential part of such reform; and that to a reform, thus founded and guarded, the nation may look with confidence as the certain means of restoring the country to a state of happiness, and of preserving its freedom at home, and its character abroad, to the days of a distant posterity.

9. That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a reform thereof, upon the aforesaid just and equitable principles.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. HUNT, and to the commencement of the proper business of the meeting, a party of enthusiasts having stimulated each other by some violent speeches, left Spa-fields, and, under the guidance of a youth of the name of Watson, proceeded to the shop of a gun-smith on Snow-hill, which they plundered of its arms, and wantonly wounded a gentleman of the name of PLATT. Hence they advanced to the Mansion-house, where being opposed by the Lord-Mayor and Police, they passed on to the Minories and plundered the shops of two other gun-makers. They now proposed to return to Spa-fields, but being met in Aldgate by a body of cavalry they were promptly dispersed, and compelled to throw away their newly acquired weapons. Three or four of them were taken into custody, and among others, Preston, the secretary of the committee, who called the meeting, and the Father of the youth who led the rioters from Spa-fields to Snow-hill. For the youth himself, rewards amounting to 800*l.* have been offered for his apprehension, but hitherto without success. This ebullition of the populace has, as might be expected, been treated by the ministerial papers as a deep-laid plot and formidable insurrection. But, in truth, the parties seemed to have been stimulated only by the madness of the moment, and by their convictions in favour of a plan published by one SPENCE, for the more equal occupation of land, and to introduce which plan, societies seem to have been formed throughout the metropolis.

On Monday, Dec. 9, the following Address and Petition of the City of London were presented to the Regent:—

May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen

and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness to represent our national sufferings and grievances, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of measures which we conceive to be indispensably necessary for the safety, the quiet, and prosperity of the realm.

We forbear to enter into details of the afflicting scenes of privations and sufferings that every where exist; the distress and misery which for so many years have been progressively accumulating, have at length become insupportable—they are no longer partially felt nor limited to one portion of the empire—the commercial, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests are equally sinking under its irresistible pressure; and it has become impossible to find employment for a large mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burthens.

We beg to impress upon your Royal Highness, that our present complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes—neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous wars, unjustly commenced and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to foreign powers to defend their own territories, or to commit aggressions on those of their neighbours—of a delusive paper currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented military force in time of peace—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the civil list—of the enormous sums paid for unmerited pensions and sinecures—and of a long course of the most lavish and improvident expenditure of the public money, throughout every branch of the government, all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation of the people in Parliament, whereby all constitutional controul over the servants of the crown has been lost, and parliaments have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that, notwithstanding your Royal Highness's gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last sessions of parliament, your ministers should have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the national expenditure, and that they should have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct, in defiance of your Royal Highness's recommendation and the declared sense of the nation—affording another melancholy proof of the corrupt state of the representation, in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons, in a petition presented in 1793 by the

the Hon. Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared that the great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of members, and that the majority of that honourable house were returned by the proprietors of rotten boroughs, by the influence of the treasury, and by a few powerful families.

We can, sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses, and restoring to the people their just and constitutional right in the election of members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence—calm the apprehensions of the people—allay their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as early as possible; and that you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions, and sinecures; for the reduction of our present enormous military establishment; for making every practicable reduction in the public expenditure, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the legislature.

To which Address and Petition, his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

It is with strong feelings of surprize and regret, that I receive this address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion, that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced, that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the kingdom.

I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of Parliament, at the time, which upon the fullest consideration I have thought most advisable, under the present circumstances of the country; and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of the Government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those

proceedings, which, from whatever motives they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

At a Common Council held in Guildhall on Friday, Dec. 20, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the answer of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent be entered upon the journals of this court—at the same time this court cannot refrain from expressing "its surprise and regret" that, at a moment of such acknowledged distress and difficulty, when the nation is labouring under aggravated and accumulating grievances, and when this court was so necessarily exercising the undoubted right of petitioning for a redress of those grievances, the ministers of the crown should have advised his Royal Highness to have returned such an answer to an incontrovertible statement of grievances, and well grounded complaints.

That his Majesty's ministers have, in the said answer, advised his Royal Highness to convey an imputation upon those who have been anxiously petitioning throughout the country against the corruptions and abuses of the state—of attempting to irritate and mislead the people—and have also advised his Royal Highness to state, "that the severe trials they sustain are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes;" when it is self-evident that the present deplorable state of the country is to be attributed to a long course of profuse, inconsiderate, and extravagant expenditure of the public treasure, sanctioned by the dependant and corrupt state of Parliament.

That it is therefore more incumbent than ever upon the country to persevere in their endeavours to obtain a redress of the numerous existing grievances—and more especially a reform in the parliamentary representation of the people.—This court doth therefore earnestly invite the respective counties, cities, and towns throughout the kingdom, by a general and constitutional expression of national feeling, to endeavour to avert impending calamities by a timely reformation of all abuses.

Questions relative to the public finances, and to the suffering condition of nearly every class of the people, agitate the minds of all men, except, perhaps, those of the ministers. They alone appear to view the anxiety and the distresses of the country with apathy. They seem, indeed, to solace themselves in their favourite principle, of *letting things find their own level*, without duly considering the victims and miseries which must be created by such a practice.

In the mean time, the middling orders

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ders are every where, with becoming sympathy, *taxing themselves voluntarily*, in subscriptions for the support or employment of the thousands of industrious persons who, in every part of the kingdom, are destitute of means, and of productive labour. Subscriptions are therefore opened in nearly every parish, and employment, however unproductive, is in some places given to those who seek relief.

It is thought that, when Parliament is allowed to meet, some plan will be proposed for increasing the circulating medium, that, by means of *high prices*, the people may be enabled to pay the overwhelming load of taxes, and keep up the enormous establishments. One scheme is, to enable the Bank of England to lend bank paper *on the mortgage of real estates*, by which the property, already rendered worthless by taxation, will be likely to be transferred altogether from the ancient owners! Will the owners allow this, for the sake of keeping up enormous establishments? But we can answer for nothing in regard to those who have spent their entire rentals in the interest of public debts, to enable the ministry to enforce measures which the Common Council of London have so accurately characterised as **"RASH AND RUINOUS WARS, UNJUSTLY COMMENCED, AND PERTINACIOUSLY PERSISTED IN, WHEN NO RATIONAL OBJECT WAS TO BE OBTAINED."**

Another plan is to relieve the people by abating the amount of TAXES now applied to the SINKING FUND; but, as we fear it will be found that the REVENUES of the year for the United Kingdom will *fall short* of the EXPENDITURE, by the full amount of the said Sinking Fund, we presume the Sinking Fund (to use a pun on a grave subject,) will sink itself, unless a LOAN be raised to sustain this SINKING FUND, to pay the PENSIONERS and SINECURISTS, and to keep up THE ARMY of 150,000 men in time of peace! That the money-jobbers will advance twenty, or even thirty, millions, on the usual security of the real property of the kingdom, cannot be doubted, provided the owners of the property continue to consent.

FRANCE.

The Bourbons, true to the principles of their family, are proposing to sustain their *"legitimate and desired"* government by laws to enable them to arrest and detain whomsoever they please—and to allow no newspaper or journal to appear unless by royal authority! The

French finances, however, are in disorder; and a loan has been attempted, without success, in London, to enable the government to pay the confederates, still in France, under a *British* general, who, it appears, passes frequently between his soldiery and Paris. It is even said that the British government will pay these confederates, if the French government cannot! But will the British Parliament sanction such a misapplication of the public money at such a crisis?

SOUTH AMERICA.

We rejoice to learn that the Mexican, and other South American, patriots keep the field, and are likely to establish a free republic in those vast provinces. If no Pitt or Dundas bribe one party to cut the throats of the other, *as was the case in Republican France*, these arrangements promise amelioration and happiness to that hitherto oppressed part of the world. The recent language of the most infamous of the London newspapers is, however, portentous of further mischief to Britain, from an opposition to liberty even in that distant part of the world, unless the people and the Parliament are carefully on their guard. False alarms will be spread, the country will be *deluded* into acquiescence, and when it detects the falsehoods of which it has been the victim, it will be told, as an excuse, that the war was the war of the people, just as the *present* patriotic Common Council of London are now taunted for the *gullibility* of former Common Councils.

NORTH AMERICA.

This country continues to afford an asylum to the friends of liberty, who have been driven from Europe by the bad policy of its governments, and who will carry thither the arts, intellect, and virtues, of civilization.

A petty squabble, about a diplomatic crime, has arisen with Russia, and serves to give momentary interest to the newspapers. A more serious dispute has taken place with the bigot of Spain, which, however, is likely to benefit liberty in South America.

Mr. Maddison is about to retire from his second presidency, amidst the plaudits of the friends of liberal opinions; and it is understood he will be succeeded by Mr. MUNRO, a gentleman of kindred principles. May this government never forget that it is viewed as the bulwark of freedom; and may it set a good example of the benefits resulting from the practical enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

NOTICE has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament for—a new Tontine patent iron-bridge across the Thames, from New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, to Hanover-street, Rotherhithe; to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath;—a new fish-market on the banks of the Thames, at or near Old Hungerford Market;—and a new road along the left bank of the Thames, from Westminster Abbey to the end of Vauxhall-bridge.

The streets and houses on the Surrey side of the Thames, and the whole of the borough of Southwark, with that part of Blackfriars'-road between the bridge and Hill's chapel, is now brilliantly illuminated with gas. The elegant private residence of Mr. Potts, in the Clink liberty, is lighted with gas, which is found fully to answer every purpose of domestic economy. The dining and drawing-rooms, with the library and billiard room of this splendid mansion, exhibit a most pleasing and brilliant scene when thus lighted. The establishment from which the gas is supplied is situated at Bankside, under the direction of Messrs. Monro and Co.

A late circular letter, addressed to the opulent inhabitants of Chelsea, contains the following afflicting account of the situation of the poor of that parish:—"The poor considerably exceed, both in number and distress, any former period; families with six children, are reduced to lie on straw, without any thing but a sack to cover them! and the workhouse is so full, that three or four are lying in a bed, and numerous applications are daily made for admission, who have neither food nor shelter, nor the means of obtaining it; but the parish officers have not the means of complying with them."

The Spital-fields Committee report, that during the last eleven weeks they have paid more than 8460 visits, and distributed 8360l. in sums of from one to three shillings among 3366 families, containing about 14,400 individuals; and, while engaged in this service, they have witnessed an extremity of suffering, of which those who are not accustomed to explore the abodes of poverty, can form no adequate idea.

The workhouse of Spital-fields which is deemed capable of accommodating 350 persons only, has now no less than 650.

The extensive drying mills of Messrs. Viner and co. near Wapping-docks, have been entirely consumed by fire, together with several of the adjoining houses.

MARRIED.

Chas. Roberts, esq. to Miss Melinda Tomkins, of Montagne-street.

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Mr. J. E. Crane, to Miss Caroline Paton, of Bow Church-yard.

Wm. Comber Hood, jun. esq. of Lewisham-hill, to Miss Frances Knox, of Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Tho. Bryant, esq. to Miss Eliz. Jane Hawes, both of Greenwich.

Wm. Walter Gretton, esq. of the Lodge, South Lambeth, to Miss Wright, of Stockwell-place, Surrey.

Abel Ram, esq. of Portwood-lodge, Southampton, to Miss Eleanor Sarah Knapp, of Bedford-row.

C. W. Dance, esq. to Miss Isabella Ann Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.

Mr. Wm. Parry, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Penelope Woollan, of Wrexham.

G. Mott, esq. of Gray's Inn-place, to Miss Hebe Pingo, of Islington.

C. P. Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Frances Battye, of Hampstead.

At St. Pancras, George Peter Merry, esq. to Miss Letitia Lewis, of Tonbridge-place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, B. G. Babington, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Anna Mary Fayle, of Bloomsbury-square.

Tho. W. Dyke, esq. of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Harriet Hayter, of Foley-street.

At Guildford, Mr. Stedman, surgeon, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Remington, esq. M.D.

Arthur Pott, esq. of Castle-street, Southwark, to Miss Ann Varnham, of Peckham.

Henry Earle, esq. of Berners'-street, to Miss W. S. Kempe.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. Jones, to Miss Eliza Ballingall Beath, of Capel.

—Wm. Drury, esq. of Harrow, to Miss Anna Frances Taylor.

Edw. Parratt, esq. to Miss Eliza Vidler, of Millbank-row.

Capt. Jas. Green, R.N. to Miss Robb, of Deptford.

W. Kingdon, esq. of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Miss Anna Prentice, of Earl's-hall, Essex.

Mr. Chas. Taylor, jun. of Hatton-garden, to Miss Charlotte Ann Thurston, of Spz fields.

Mr. C. W. Wheeler, to Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Parks.

Edward Elton, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, to Miss Esther Godbold, of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Mr. Chas. Frankham, of Reading, to Miss Ann Eastgate, of New Bond-street.

W. Grant, esq. R.N. to Miss Louisa Esdaile, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

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Mr. Wm. Bailey, of Covent-garden, to Miss Lydia Jackson, of Bow-street.

Mr. J. Senols, jun. of Fore-street, to Miss Springthorpe.

DIED.

In Wooburn-place, Mrs. Ann Kelly, late of Dublin, justly regretted.

In Somers' Town, Mrs. Marianne Mudford, highly esteemed.

In York-street, Baker-street, 67, Mrs. Susanna Dawson.

On Richmond-hill, Frances, wife of Francis Moore, esq.

At Taplow, 72, Abraham Robarts, esq. an eminent banker, of the firm Robarts, Curtis, and Co. and M.P. for Worcester.

At Brighton, 34, Mrs. Wood, widow of Jacob W. esq. of Threadneedle-street.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, 63, Thomas Weston, esq.

At Stockwell-park, North Brixton, Mrs. Ann Chapman.

In Great Marlborough-street, 27, Mr. Wm. Moore.

In the Poultry, 53, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Edw. Smith.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bella Peckwell, widow of the Rev. Hen. Peckwell, D.D. rector of Bloxholmecum-Digby, Lincolnshire.

At Stoke Newington, 87, Benj. d'Israeli, esq. father of Mr. d'I. the justly admired author of many interesting and very popular works.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mrs. Wadeson, wife of S. W. W. esq.

On Windsor-terrace, City-road, 28, Emilia, wife of Mr. G. Von Harten.

In Princes-street, Cavendish-square, 56, Wm. Royston, esq. F.L.S. surgeon, &c. (See p. 569.)

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Eliz. Theodora Chalmers.

At Camden-town, 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Bagshaw.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Hill.

At Lambeth, 33, Mr. Wm. Edw. Hayward, of Lloyd's Establishment.

In Middlesex-place, New Road, Mrs. Schweitzer, widow of John S. esq.

In Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, Mrs. Anne Sheldon.

At the Vicarage-house, Walthamstow, 73, the Rev. Wm. Sparrow, A.M. deservedly regretted.

In Pall Mall, Mr. John Doman, justly respected.

At Lympsfeld, 75, Robt. Gale, esq.

At Camden-town, 52, Mrs. Scotland.

At Chevening, 64, Earl Stanhope. (See below.)

In Drury-lane Theatre, in his room, suddenly, Mr. John Wilson, wardrobe-keeper.

In St. George's-row, Oxford-road, Mrs. Medley, wife of Wm. M. esq. highly esteemed and regretted.

At Kentish Town, Richard Heald, esq. of Horncastle.

At Heme-hill, 80, Mrs. Scaife.

In Oxford-street, 58, Aretas Akens, esq. of Brighton.

In Gloucester-place, New Road, Mrs. Farrar.

At Grange-hall, near Rotherham, 69, the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, F.S.A. His lordship held the office of treasurer to the Queen.

At Tooting, 26, Sarah, wife of Mr. Keats, of the Poultry.

At Knightsbridge, 83, Mrs. Sarah Vere.

At Stoke Newington, 47, Mrs. Lucy, of Nottingham.

In Mark-lane, 78, J. H. Sequeira, M.D. and long eminent in his profession.

In Swithin's-lane, Robert Spottiswoode, esq. solicitor.

In Alfred-place, Blackfriars', suddenly, Mr. John Greaves.

At Clapham Rise, Mrs. Cathley, widow of Robt. C. esq. of Lime-street and Wandsworth-common.

At Upper Clapton, 85, Mrs. Grace Larken.

At Woolwich, Benj. Willmot, esq. clerk of the survey.

In Howland street, Fitzroy-square, Miss Mary Anne M'Gougan.

In High-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. Robinson.

In Queen's-row, Walworth, 83, Joseph Dodsworth, esq.

In Leman-street, Sarah, wife of Major Rhode, jun. esq.

At Barbaraville, county of Roscommon, the Right Hon. Patrick Dillon, the eleventh earl of Roscommon, baron of Kilkenny West. His lordship was born March 15, 1769, and has left issue, one daughter, Maria, born June 2, 1798. His titles are claimed by his cousin, Michael James Robert Dillon, a minor, son of Capt. Michael Dillon, late of the county of Dublin Militia, killed at the battle of Ross, in 1798, during the rebellion.

At Kensington, 79, John Paddey, esq. whose mother, Lady Ann Paddey, was daughter of Charles, duke of Cleves and Southampton, son of Charles II. The deceased was the last surviving descendant, in the third degree, of King Charles, by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter and heir of Wm. Villiers, Viscount Grandison, who was slain, fighting for the king, at the battle of Edge-hill, in 1642, and whose father was brother of the favourite, George, duke of Buckingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. RICHARD SYMONDS JOYNE, M.A. to the vicarage of Ridgewell, Essex.

The Rev. G. GERVIS, to the living of Kemsingcum-Seale, Kent.

Rev. BARTLET GOODRICH, M.A. to the vicarage of Great Saling, Essex.

Rev. EDWARD ROGERS, M.A. to the vicarage of Bishopstone.

Rev. J. C. COMPTON, B.A. to the rectory of Minstead, with Lyndhurst.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of celebrated Men, recently Dead; with Additions and Corrections.

A MEMOIR of the LIFE of the RIGHT HON.

CHARLES STANHOPE, F. R. S. F. A. S. a Member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Earl Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, and Baron Stanhope of Elvastone, in Kent.

Exitus Acta Probat.

THIS nobleman was, assuredly, one of the most singular and celebrated men of the present age; it would, therefore, be unjust to permit the memory of a patriot, a philosopher, and a disinterested benefactor of mankind, to slip away and be forgotten, among the titled herd of obscure and vulgar characters, who, actuated by mean and selfish motives, seem to live for themselves alone.

The Stanhopes are connected with the history of this country by their diplomatic transactions, and their military exploits. No fewer than three of them have been ennobled. That of which we now treat is descended from the Chesterfield branch; and James, first Earl of Stanhope, may be considered as the founder of this house. Having been bred to the career of arms, he served as a volunteer in Flanders, soon after the revolution; and, having distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain. It was he who reduced the island of Minorca, an event which conferred on him the title of Viscount Stanhope of Port Mahon, in 1777; and, in the course of the next year, he was promoted to the dignity of an earldom. But he was also a Whig and a statesman, as well as a soldier; for he not only supported those principles which placed the illustrious house of Hanover on the throne, but acted as first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, during critical times, and with no small degree of reputation, in respect to himself, as well as singular advantage to his native country.

His son, (Philip,) the second Earl, while a minor, was confided to the guardianship of the celebrated Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, who wished, of course, to make a *fine gentleman* of him. But he chose rather to become a great mathematician, and actually distinguished himself such, by his scientific knowledge. As a politician and a patriot, he opposed the American war, and died March 7, 1786.

Philip, the third Earl, and eldest surviving son, of the second, by Grizel Hamilton, grand-daughter of the Earl of Haddington, of whom we now treat, was born on August 3, 1753. When only eight years of age, he was sent to Eton, for his education, where he remained until he was ten. As the health of his elder

brother rendered a change of climate necessary, the whole family repaired to the Continent, and settled for some years at Geneva. On his death, which followed soon after, Philip became Viscount Mahon, and was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Monsieur Le Sage, who kept up a correspondence with several of the foreign academies.

Like his father, he now devoted himself chiefly to scientific pursuits, and at the age of eighteen, became a candidate for, and actually obtained the premium offered by, the Swedish Society of Arts and Sciences, for a Treatise on the Structure of the Pendulum. On this occasion, his thesis was written in the French language, which argues no small skill in a foreign idiom, at so early a period of life, and after such a short residence on the Continent.

Returning from the neighbourhood of Switzerland, so celebrated in the annals of freedom, and from a town where he claimed the rights of citizenship, on account of his devotion to the popular party there, Lord Mahon determined to assert those principles with which he was early and deeply imbued, in the senate of his native country. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1774, he offered himself a candidate to represent the second city in the kingdom; but having failed in Westminster, where neither his principles nor pretensions were sufficiently known, he was afterwards returned, or rather nominated, for the Borough of High Wycombe, where the late Marquis of Lansdown, then Earl of Shelburne, possessed a preponderant influence.

Notwithstanding this, Lord Mahon was one of the most strenuous advocates for a parliamentary reform. He always acted in conjunction with his relative, the late Mr. Pitt, while that gentleman chose to adhere to his professions and engagements in respect to this measure. Accordingly, he not only became chairman of the Kentish committee, assembled for the purpose of obtaining a more equal representation of the people in the House of Commons, but actually sat in convention with the future Premier, a circumstance which the latter seems to have forgotten on the trial of John Horne Tooke, when interrogated on oath, until reminded of the fact by the inconvenient recollection of the late Mr. Sheridan.

But it was to his father-in-law, William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, that he looked up with wonder and admiration; it was he whom he viewed as a steady, as well as enlightened patriot, and always deemed him his "guide, philosopher, and friend." Like him, and his own father, he opposed the American war, with unvarying constancy; and when Lord North and his

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coadjutors were driven from the administration, by repeated votes of the Commons, Lord Mahon scorning to plume himself with the spoils of those whom he deemed the enemies of his country, manfully declined place, pension, and additional honors.

Instead of these selfish objects, the time and attention of this nobleman were solely occupied in beneficial projects for the good of his country. Knowing that the national debt, by adding to the taxes, lessened the quantity of productive labour, produced indigence at home, and began, even then, to pamper our manufactures abroad, he projected a new scheme for paying it off. Perceiving that bribery and corruption sapped the foundations of the common-wealth, and, while it ruined the morals of the people, at the same time rendered every thing in the state venal, he was incessant in his attempts to remedy this evil by means of tutelary Acts of Parliament.

When Earl Stanhope became a Peer of Parliament, on the demise of his father, notwithstanding Mr. Pitt no longer enjoyed his confidence, he yet supported him, and the administration of that day, on the grand question of the Regency. On this occasion, he boldly opposed the claims made by Mr. Fox and others in one house, and Lord Loughborough in the other, as to the absolute right of *succession* on the part of the Prince of Wales. On the contrary, he strenuously maintained, "that all just and legitimate authority could be derived only from the people;" and successfully concluded, that, on the present emergency, recourse should be had to this, which was the first and ruling principle of the Constitution; and, without which, the House of Brunswick itself could have no pretensions to the throne of these realms.

The next great question agitated by him was a curtailment and simplification of the Penal Statutes. On this, as on all similar occasions, he was opposed by the practical lawyers, in both houses of Parliament.

In 1788, Earl Stanhope presided at the celebration of the centenary of the English Revolution. On that evening, he conducted himself like a true patriot; and, while the happy event of the elevation of the electoral house of Hanover to the regal crown of England was traced up to this auspicious source, those principles which alone can secure and legalize their continuance on the throne, were clearly, boldly, and definitively pointed out. It was on this occasion that the late Dr. Price, a man not to be seduced by pensions, or by court favor, published his celebrated "Revolution Sermon;" for which he was so violently attacked by Mr. Burke, then in search of both.

In the year 1788 his Majesty was attacked by a most alarming malady, which

for a while suspended the exercise of his intellectual powers; and, although Lord Stanhope had long separated himself from his relative, Mr. Pitt, whose political apostasy was by this time evident, yet, as has been already stated, he supported ministers with his accustomed zeal, on the broad basis of the "public weal." As this was a very convenient principle for the premier, who always appealed to popular rights, or, indeed, to any rights that could be rendered subservient to the purposes of his own ambition, it of course proved triumphant.

In 1789 Earl Stanhope was chairman of a public meeting, convoked for the purpose of celebrating the epoch of the French revolution. On this occasion, the overthrow of a tyrannical government, the destruction of the Bastille, the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, and the limitations imposed on the authority of Louis XVI. were all proper and rational subjects of exultation. There are many who now view this great event under a very different aspect; who deprecate every attempt for the extension of freedom, either at home or abroad; and who rejoice at the prospect of beholding France once more relapsing into her former servitude. Such base and servile principles were ever the detestation of the nobleman we now treat of. He was one of those abhorred and dangerous characters termed, "a citizen of the world;" and, if to wish for liberty to others, or to desire to maintain it in respect to himself, be *Jacobinism*—then this earl, so illustrious in point of descent, so splendid in respect to alliances, so rich in regard to lands, and tenements, and manors, must be deemed a Jacobite of the blackest dye.

In the course of the same year, during a debate on the Act of Uniformity, the subject of this brief memoir pointed out all the statutes still existing against those who dissent from the established religion. On this occasion he contrasted their cruelty and absurdity with the enlightened notions of the present day; and could only apologize for their original introduction, on account of the darkness of the age in which, and the ignorance of the persons by whom, they were introduced. Some of these, he undertook to prove, contained "rank blasphemy;" and he quoted the concurrent opinions of the Lords Chatham and Mansfield, to prove the policy, as well as justice, of religious toleration: but, being opposed by the bench of bishops, his amendment was lost.

Soon after this, we find his lordship attempting a repeal of certain cruel and sanguinary laws, which still disgrace our statute books; such as—obliging persons of a different religion to frequent church; conjuring up spirits from the dead, or feeding them, when so raised, either with animal or vegetable food. He seized this

this opportunity to state the general principle by which he was actuated; it was—"that no man had a right to oppress another; that liberty of conscience, freedom of investigation on matters of religion, and the right of private judgment, were the indefeasible and inalienable rights of mankind; and that it was wholly on this sacred right of private judgment, that the Protestant religion itself was founded."

During the debate on this bill, Lord Stanhope is reported to have asserted, "that, if the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops would not suffer him to load away their rubbish by carts full, he would endeavour to carry it away in wheel-barrows; and, if that mode of removal were resisted, he would take it away, if possible, with a spade a little at a time."

Nothing discouraged by the fate of this Bill, he gave notice of another, for the purpose of repealing an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., and thereby preventing vexatious suits and prosecutions on the part of that denomination of Christians called Quakers. He stated, that, at Coventry, six of this respectable body had been prosecuted for refusing to pay Easter offerings, which in the whole amounted to but two shillings. For this trifling sum they had been summoned before the Spiritual Court, where their expences amounted to 165*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in addition to their own proctor's bill of 128*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* At Worcester, a man of some property had been thrown into the common jail for refusing to pay his tythes, which amounted to only five shillings. Although these, and many similar facts, remained alike uncontradicted and undefended—and, notwithstanding his present purpose was merely to prevent a more expeditious and certain mode of obtaining the claims of the church—yet this Bill also was rejected.

As Earl Stanhope had supported Mr. Pitt's political principles during the debates on the Regency Act, in 1788, so in 1792 he defended and maintained the legal positions of Mr. Fox, when his famous "Libel Bill" was carried up to the House of Lords. On this occasion he termed the "Trial by Jury," the "Gibraltar of the English constitution," and warmly, ably, and successfully supported that ancient and undoubted claim of jurymen, to decide on both law and fact, in all cases of a libellous nature.

In 1793, when Mr. Pitt and his associates determined to declare war against the French Republic, they experienced a bold, manly, and decided opposition on the part of the subject of this memoir: he undertook to prove that, both by the spirit and letter of the late commercial treaty the first aggression had been committed on the part of this country; for the sending away a minister, as had been done in the present instance, was to be deemed tantamount to a declaration of war. He

accordingly moved an address to the King, proposing, "that no country possesses the right to interfere with another independent nation; and that this House do beseech his Majesty, in his equity and justice, to acknowledge the French Republic." On this occasion his lordship acquired the appellation of the "Minority of One," being unsupported by any other peer whatsoever.

Soon after this he instituted an enquiry into the severe sentence pronounced against Mr. Muir; but here again he was foiled. On this, as on all similar occasions, however, he inserted a spirited protest against the judgment of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland; and, now that the war is over, and political animosities are abated, it must be owned, that the transportation to Botany Bay, for asserting the necessity of a reform in Parliament, at the instigation, or at least after the example, of the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt, one of whom had obtained the master-generalship of the ordnance, while the other was elevated to the premiership, must appear somewhat harsh to all cool and dispassionate men.

During the trial of Mr. Hastings, no member of the House of Lords was more constant and assiduous in his attendance. Yet he did not choose to vote when the final determination, at length, took place. This is said to have proceeded from the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, under pretext of a plot; for, after that period, he declined to appear in Westminster Hall. On the subsequent impeachment of Viscount Melville, as no such cause intervened, he pronounced his lordship guilty, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, charges.

In 1795 Lord Stanhope was unanimously called to the chair to celebrate the acquittal of all those who had been arraigned for high treason. Among the persons in question was the tutor to his own sons, against whom there was not the slightest degree of evidence: he was imprisoned in consequence of a ridiculous mistake, and never obtained any indemnification whatsoever!

Nearly about the same time, in consequence of a rejection of a resolution offered by him, "that this country ought not, and will not, interfere in the internal affairs of France," Earl Stanhope took leave, for a time, of the House of Lords; to which he did not return until 1800. He signalised this epoch of his life by a new motion for peace: this, however, proved equally inefficacious with all his former propositions on the same subject. In 1806, when the Catholic question was debated, he contended for an extension, or rather an equality, of rights, but was on this occasion once more in the minority. The last of his public labours was one of great importance to this country, no less than the simplification of the laws, by a new arrangement,

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rangement, in respect to the statutes. When it is considered how many live by their obscurity, it is a matter of wonder that his lordship should have succeeded on this occasion.

We have now to consider Lord Stanhope as a man of science. It has been seen that, while yet a boy, he exhibited talents well adapted for philosophical enquiry; and the proceedings of the Royal Society bear ample testimony that the pursuits of his more mature years fully realized the promise of his youth. As it would require an *ENCYCLOPÆDIA* to record and explain all his plans, inventions, and discoveries, we shall therefore be content merely to enumerate them.

1. He proposed to detect, and even to prevent, all fraudulent practices, both in respect to coinage and bank-notes, by employing a superior class of artists; so as to preclude the possibility of imitation on the part of burglars and incompetent persons.

2. He instituted a variety of experiments for the best and cheapest methods of securing buildings from fire, the particulars of which are detailed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1778. This object was effected by means "of under-flooring," or a total exclusion of the current of air, and the trial was performed in presence of thousands, at his seat at Chevening, in Kent; on which occasion a wooden staircase, and, indeed, a wooden house, which had been previously secured by his composition, seemed to be indestructible by fire.

3. A new method of burning lime, by means of a kiln, aided by a wind-furnace. The cement, by this operation, becomes more hard and durable.

4. A mode of roofing houses, by means of a composition of tar, chalk, and well-washed sand.

5. Several new electrical experiments were made, and the idea of "the returning stroke," first suggested by his lordship.

6. The arithmetical machine. By means of which, problems in multiplication and division may be solved to any extent.

7. The steam-boat. His lordship expended a large sum of money, in the construction of vessels to be moved with this new power. The first experiment of this kind was made on the river Thames; and he thus, doubtless, gave birth to the idea in this country, that the most ponderous vessels might be dispatched to distant countries without the aid of either wind, or tide, or oars.

8. The double inclined plane, for the purpose of remedying the inconveniences attending on locks. The idea of this invention was suggested to him during an attempt to cut a canal in the county of Devon, for the purpose of benefiting his estates there.

9. An invention fully designated by the title of the work descriptive of it; viz. "Principles of the Science of tuning instruments with fixed notes."

10. Experiments on the stereotype mode of printing.

And, 11. The Stanhope Press, which possesses many singular advantages, and is allowed to be a great improvement in the noble art of the printer.

While planning new works, honorable to science and his country, Earl Stanhope was seized with the disease, which proved fatal to him, on Saturday, 14th Dec. 1816, in the 63d year of his age. His lordship was twice married; first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of William first Earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters, viz. Hester Lucy, born in 1776; Griselda, married to Mr. Tickell; and Lucy Rachel, the wife of Mr. Taylor, for whom the late Mr. Pitt obtained a lucrative place. This lady having died in 1780, in 1781 his lordship married Louisa, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Grenville, formerly Governor of Barbadoes, and uncle to the first Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, &c. By his second wife he had—the present earl; Major Charles Banks Stanhope, killed at the battle of Corunna; and James, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Lord Stanhope was singular in his person, his dress, and his manners. As a philosopher, he conferred honour on the country in which he was born, and the age in which he lived: as a statesman, he was enlightened, bold, and decisive, in so far as concerned the claims of the public liberty, and the rights of private conscience; at times he was eloquent, but, in general, there was a certain quaintness in his manner that produced laughter, even from the woolsack. He was assuredly learned in every thing that respected the constitution and ecclesiastical polity of England, and he had a right, perhaps, to exclaim, "that he had taught the judges law, and the bishops religion!"

The following is a list of his works:

1. A Treatise on the Means of preventing Fraudulent Practices, in respect to the Gold Coin.

2. Principles of Electricity; 4to. 1779.

3. Observations on Mr. Pitt's Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt.

4. Letter to Mr. Burke on the French Revolution.

5. The Rights of Juries defended; and the opposition to Mr. Fox's Libel Bill refuted.

6. Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments.

7. An Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of an Union.

8. Various Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of WM. ROYSTON, ESQ. an eminent Surgeon, some years one of the Editors of the London Medical Journal, and President of the London Medical Institution.

Of this gentleman we cannot speak more appropriately than by extracting some passages from an eloquent discourse subsequently pronounced by Mr. J. U. Smith, the secretary of the society.

"Of a society, instituted in 1811, for the promotion of medical enquiry, from which the organization and the statutes of the Medical Institution have emanated, Mr. Royston was one of the projectors and founders, and, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Brookes, THE FATHER. Great has ever been the honour of those men who were the projectors and the founders of scientific societies: beyond the qualities of candour and learning, they must possess, to ensure the success of their intentions, the most exclusive moderation, patience, and perseverance; without these, as all concerned in such undertakings will bear witness, designs of the finest symmetry, amidst the proudest hopes of their success, will pass away into neglect and oblivion, and their report will sink, like the voice of the orator, into silence. Such a man, possessed of such zeal and such virtues, was he of whom you have been lately deprived, and whose name it is, this night, my melancholy duty to register among the dead in our memorials; as though to force us from the survey of ever increasing science, and remind us of frail and perishing humanity. But it was not only as the instigator of such meetings as this that our deceased president had to demand our reverence: his exertions and his hopes were extended towards undertakings on which none but a mind of the first order could deliberate. It is difficult to con-

sider that vast and complicated, yet harmonious, design, in the perfection of which, for a long period, all his industry was consumed, and all his intelligence exercised, without shrinking, almost in pain, from another spectacle of the boundless distance to which the mind of one man may range. I need not say that I allude to the "*Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ*," known, as I should not doubt, to all present, and as great a monument of research, industry, and scientific patriotism, as we could possess; much must every one lament that death has broken in upon our reputation, and left this national work unfinished.

As the conductor of a journal which has, for a long course of years, been the organ of improvement and rational inquiry in the medical profession, as a member of the Linnæan Society, and of other scientific bodies, I need not say how Mr. Royston was esteemed and honoured—nor can it be unknown to any here that he was engaged, nearly to the period of his death, in researches concerning Electricity; his observations on this science, valuable as they must be, yet afflicting, since they are his last correspondence with mankind, are, as I have understood, to be shortly published. To consider the man of science thus, in his last reflexions, labouring for our fame and improvement, while, as is known to many around me, his corporeal structure, and the energies of his life, were corrupting and decaying within him, would lead us, were we to indulge in the contemplation of mind and its gigantic attributes, to an immeasurable distance beyond the material world."

[George Hardinge, esq. first justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and attorney-general to the Queen, in our next.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

INSTEAD of a surveyor of taxes for each of the four wards of the county of Durham, as formerly, government has reduced the number to two, at a salary of 80*l.* a year each, yet the inspectors-general of taxes, with salaries of 1000*l.* a year each, are continued.

The magistrates and principal householders of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, have held meetings to propose some methods for employing the labouring poor, and have ordered some alterations in the adjacent roads.

The warehouse of Mr. Hewett, the bakehouse of Messrs. Cornforth and Jorleson, North Shields, have been entirely destroyed by fire; and it was with extreme difficulty that the entire of that street was saved.

Labourers near Rimside-Moor were lately shearing midleg deep in snow.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Stanley, to Miss Sarah Blackburn.—Mr. Jacob Ord, to Miss Isabella Rogers.—Mr. Nicholas Armstrong, to Miss Carolina Campbell.—Mr. J. S. Paget, to Miss Ellen Pollard.—Mr. William Boutland, to Miss Mary James: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Tilley, to Miss Mary Maughan, both of Durham.—At Durham, Mr. J. Patrick, attorney, to Miss Hannah Revely, of Cleypath.—Mr. Robert Crawford, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Errington, of Stanhope.—Mr. John Ridley, to Miss Rebecca Trewick.—Mr. William Jones, to Miss Ann Cargill: all of North Shields.—Mr. Thomas Bullock, of North Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Whitley.—Mr. J. Watson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss M. Blackburn, of Newcastle.

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castle.—The Rev. — Waters, to Miss Stephenson, of South Shields.—Mr. William Allison, to Miss Stamper.—Mr. John Bulmer, to Miss Chisman: all of Darlington.—Mr. James Reay, to Miss Frances Robinson, both of Seaton Sluice.—Mr. T. Burn, of Barmoor, to Miss Alice Edmeston, of Billielaw-farm.

Died.] At Newcastle, 68, Mr. Edward Wilson.—52, Mrs. Grace Turnbull.—In the Bigg-market, 72, Mr. William Barkas.—33, Mr. John Hall, of the Dog Bank.—In Anderson place, 65, the wife of R. B. Abbs, esq. highly esteemed, and generally lamented.—Mr. Thomas Robson, greatly respected.—Mr. Lawson Taylor, suddenly.—Mr. John Copeland, one of the Society of Friends.—In Newgate-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson.—In Hanover-square, Mrs. Reed.

At Durham, 70, Mrs. E. Douthwaite.—93, Mr. John Middlemas.—83, Mr. James Gilderoy.

At North Shields, 64, Mr. Ralph Shipley, greatly respected.—65, Mr. William Brown, ship-owner.—24, Miss Mary Nicholson.—Mr. Pearson, suddenly, much respected.—60, Mrs. Margaret Wann.—80, Mr. John Garbutt.—67, Mr. James Bradley.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Sharp, much respected.

At South Shields, 64, Mr. E. Thompson, much regretted.—25, Mr. John Wilkinson.—73, Mrs. Mary Stephenson.—38, Mrs. G. Harland.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. John Carr.

At Barnardcastle, 88, Mrs. Dorothy Goston.

At Bishopwearmouth, 42, Mr. William Rudd.—45, Miss Curry.—89, Mrs. Vickers.—73, Mr. Peter Brown.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Drysdale.

At Monkwearmouth, 61, Mrs. M. Pelter.—60, Mrs. R. Finlay.

At Hexham, Mr. James Pearson, suddenly.

At Ayton Banks, 78, Mr. Thomas Eyons.—At Pallinsburn-cottage, 22, Mr. James Rae.—At Ayton, Mr. John King.—At Kirkley-hall, Mr. William Chisholm.—At Rainton, Mrs. Catherine Coddson, regretted.—At High Skelgill, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, much respected.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. John Henderson, to Miss Maria Sowerby.—Mr. Joseph Simpson, to Miss Ann Mingins.—Mr. William Horsley, to Miss D. Peat: all of Carlisle.—At Carlisle, Edward B. F. Cotterill, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Fairburn, of Carlisle.—At Kendal, Mr. Harrington Lambert, to Mrs. A. Scott.—Mr. James Campbell, of Maryport, to Miss Bowman, of Workington.—Mr. John Scott, of Braxton, to Miss Scott, of Haltwhistle.—Mr. Thomas Blair, to Miss Frances Hutchinson, both of Kirkby Stephen.—Mr. G. Nelson, of Dornock, to Miss Elizabeth Jeffers-

son, of Rickerby.—Mr. John Moor, of Stoneraise, to Miss Elizabeth Rontledge, of Houghton.—Mr. William Bragg, of Kenrick, to Miss Sarah Green, of Barton. *Died.*] At Carlisle, Capt. Storoty, formerly of the 31st regiment.—83, Mrs. Sukey Donaldson.—79, Mrs. Isabella Wilson.—66, Mr. Andrew Bell.—56, Mrs. Jane Hudson.

At Whitehaven, 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, much and justly regretted.—67, Mrs. M. Killick; and a few days after, 78, Mr. W. Killick.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. Robert Davidson.

At Wigton, 64, Mrs. Ann Dixon.

At Stanevix, 83, Mrs. Mary Jameson.—69, Mr. James Davidson.—At Underbarrow, 65, Mr. James Coward.—At Bolton, 69, Mr. John Casson.—At Westward, 73, Mrs. Eleanor Jackson.—At Dalemair, the wife of Edward Hassell, esq.—At Cargo, 57, Mr. George Lawson.

YORKSHIRE.

Most of the large towns in all the Ridings have held meetings to consider of the condition of the poor: employment being found impracticable, they were compelled to reduce their wishes to the partial relief of soup-houses. But the inhabitants of Scarborough have resolved to cut a canal from that town to Malton, solely to give employment!

Married.] Mr. Francis Hebblewhite, to Miss Faulding.—Mr. P. Paxton, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.—Mr. Jacob Knobb, to Miss Ann Morrison: all of Hull.—Mr. John Witherwick, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Holmes, of Harram.—Mr. Benjamin Ross, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Mary Blythe, of Swine.—J. Wilson, esq. of Ingilby-house, to Miss Ann Peacock.—Mr. John Whitwell, of Flamborough, to Miss D. Moody, of Hull.—Mr. N. Harf, to Mrs. Fox, both of Beverley.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of Bradford, to Miss Ann Illingworth, of Sculcoates.—Mr. James Wardell, to Miss Plaxton, both of Beverley.—Mr. Charles Weddall, to Miss S. M. Fisher, both of Selby.—Francis Earle, esq. to Miss F. Smith, both of Bedale.—Mr. John Bower, to Miss Mary Thackrey, both of Hunslet.—Mr. Charles Foster, to Miss Margerson, both of Stoneferry.—Mr. Henry Walker, to Miss E. Brittan, both of Brandesburton.—Mr. George Courtney, to Miss Ann Stuthers, both of Winestead.—Mr. J. Killington, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Calvert, both of Sutton.—Mr. John Peach Large, to Miss Susanna Holroyd, both of Woodhouse.

Died.] At York, 78, Robert Driffeld, esq. justly lamented.—Mrs. F. Pulleyn.

At Hull, 71, Mr. Middlemore Anthony.—56, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheat.—In Brook-street, 74, Mr. John Hall.—57, Mrs. Elizabeth Hebblewhite.—42, Mr. James Jones.—71, Mr. Thomas Linward.

At

At Leeds, 28, Mr. Richard Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. John Wilson and Son.—87, Mrs. H. Dyson.

At Sheffield, occasioned by her dress catching fire, Mrs. Clarke, regretted.

At Wakefield, 28, Mr. W. Toetal, justly regretted.

At Doncaster, 82, Mr. Samuel Tinkler.

At Bradford, suddenly, Thomas Skelton, esq. dep.-liant. for the West Riding, universally respected.

At Scarborough, 45, Mr. Joseph Booth, respected.

At Elland, 77, Benjamin Outram, esq. much respected.—At Hedon, 86, Mr. John Garforth.—At Richmond, William Ellis, esq. banker, justly respected.—At Barnsley, 50, the Rev. John Mence, fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.—Mrs. R. Wride.—At Clock-house, Nathan Jowett, esq.—At Rawden, Mrs. B. Wade.—At Brotherton, 75, John Crowder, esq. justly lamented.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Oldham, to consider the best means of relieving the poor of that extensive and populous place. On its being announced, that an offer of pecuniary assistance had been made from the City of London tavern committee, a good deal of opposition to the receiving it was manifested, by a number of voices exclaiming "no alms from sinecurists and public paupers!" &c.; in consequence, it was deemed necessary, in order to obtain the true sense of the meeting, to put it to the vote; which being done, it was carried by a large majority, that no assistance should be accepted from the said committee.

A public meeting was held at Wigan, on the 25th of November, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the present public distress, and for recommending to government and the people, such measures as may seem best calculated to afford effectual relief;—Mr. JOHN SCHOLEFIELD, in the chair.—It was unanimously resolved, that the industrious and useful population of this great county, are in a state of unparalleled distress, which forcibly induces us to endeavour to ascertain its lamentable cause, and to seek for its effectual remedy.

2. That we find the main cause of this general distress, in the existence of a corrupt state of our national representation, which has sanctioned a ruinous system of finance, and has supported by pecuniary supplies, a long, remorseless, and unnecessary war; the expenditure of which has required a burthen of taxation, hitherto unheard of in any age, or in any country.

3. That to the same corruption, we attribute the creation and support of a band of useless, and worse than useless, placemen, sinecurists, and pensioners, who draw from the taxes of the country, princely re-

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venues, and who are maintained in luxurious profligacy, while our honest peasantry and artisans, bereft, by the effects of those taxes, of that employment which would procure bread for themselves and families, are reduced to the humiliating miseries of pauperism.

4. That the same corruption has brought upon the nation, a debt, the bare interest of which it appears impossible to pay, and the principal of which threatens to be an hereditary and unjust oppression on posterity; unjust, because it is wicked to gratify our passions and prejudices in any war, at the expense of the welfare of our children; and particularly so, because it has been contracted, not by the people of England, but by a House of Commons, for the most part illegally composed of borough-mongers and ministerial dependents.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Leech, to Miss Julia Amalric.—Mr. Henry Hardy, to Miss Ellen Platt.—Mr. J. Lowe, to Miss Jane Gould.—Mr. Ratchiffe, to Mrs. Walker: all of Manchester.—Mr. James Poulson, of Manchester, to Miss Eardley.—Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Bury, to Miss Sarah Rothwell, of Spout-Bank.—Mr. Edward Pritchard, to Miss Mary Doughty, of Rose-place.—Mr. B. Haigh, to Miss Cheney: all of Liverpool.—Mr. John Gibbons of Liverpool, to Miss Ellen Cannell, of Douglas.—Mr. A. Garnett, of Liverpool, to Miss Anne Mewburn, of Demerara.—Mr. Edward Ward, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of Shrewsbury.—Joseph Bushel, esq. of Preston, to Miss Lucy Dalton, of Timnham.—The Rev. Augustus Campbell, rector of Wallasey, to Miss Eliza Aspinall, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 63, Mr. Edward Fayer.—Mrs. T. Hay.

At Manchester, in Oldham-street, 54, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.—46, Mr. William Goulden.—Mr. Thomas Hargreaves.—In Great Lever-street, 70, Mr. Nathan Dixon, surgeon and botanist.—Miss Eleanor Bird, of Castlefield.—62, Mr. Solomon Bancroft.

At Salford, 63, Mr. John Kenrick, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, 66, Miss Jane Anderson, and a few days after, 66, her brother Mr. Robert A. both of the Society of Friends.—34, Miss Ann Moore.—58, Mr. William Jones.—83, Mrs. Blenfield.—100, Mr. John Wallace.—Mr. R. Bulmer.—48, Mr. Geo. Gosling, justly respected.

At Rochdale, Mr. William Stewart.

At Chowbent, Mrs. Rothwell, deservedly lamented.—At Prestwold hall, 90, C. James Packe, esq.—At Prescott, Mr. John Bates.

At Preston, 77, Mrs. Catherine Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

At Chester, a meeting was lately held, to consider

consider the most effectual means of relieving the manufacturing and industrious poor. Earl Grosvenor immediately subscribed £2000. and his example was followed by almost all present.

Married.] Richard Puleston, esq. of Emral, to Miss Shaw, of Chester.—Capt. Jones, of the Denbighshire militia, to Miss Jones, of the Abbey-Green cottage, Chester.—Mr. George Wakefield, to Miss Anne Bownes, of Stockport.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Hulme, of Heaton Norris.—At Knutsford, Mr. John Worsely, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Carr, of Knutsford.—Mr. Craw, to Miss Ellen Rogerson, both of Northwich.—Mr. Edward Lloyd, to Miss Hale, of Wervin.

Died.] At Chester, 32, Ann, wife of the Rev. John Reynolds.—Miss Martha Powell.

At Middlewich, George Chesworth, esq.
DERBYSHIRE.

A Hampden Club has been established at Derby: and it already consists of 150 members.

Married.] Henry Cox, esq. of Derby, to Miss Maria Smith, of Gainsborough.—Mr. Moses Ferneley, of Mottram, to Miss Deborah Ferns, of Mellor.—Richard Becher Leacroft, esq. of Cliffe-house, to Miss Mary Anne Colley, of Chesterfield.—Mr. John Earp, of Melbourn, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Derby, the wife of Mr. Thomas Sandars.

At Chesterfield, 51, Lieut. George Alexander Barker, R.N.

At Ashborne, 76, Mr. Joseph Frith.

At Fladern, 94, Mrs. Susannah Sculthorpe.—At Longston hall, Miss Eleanor Carlisle.—At Fairfield, the wife of the Rev. George Monney, justly regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashwell, and Arnold, have petitioned the Magistrates for a rate, in aid from the rest of the county, under the statute of Elizabeth. The watch and ward bill is enforced in Nottingham and the surrounding villages. Arnold is paying more to the poor than the rate of the land, i. e. more than 20s. in the pound.—Sutton-in-Ashwell, at more than 40s.

Married.] Mr. J. Farrands, to Miss Barlow, both of Nottingham.—The Rev. R. Barra, of Nottingham, to Miss Wooley, of Mottram.—Mr. Robert Sewill, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Diggle, of Arnold.—Richard Aldows Arnold, esq. of Lowestoft, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Thomas, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Edward Horsley, of Gedling, to Miss Mary Morley, of Shenton.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Tollhouse-hill, Mr. Joseph Hervey.—Mr. John Barratt.—In Glass-house-lane, 84, Mr. John Broadhead.—In Smithy-row, 49, Mr. Darby.—In Pelham street, 48, Mr. Thorpe.—In Charlotte-street, 69, Mr. Joseph

Warsop.—In York-street, 56, Mr. James Treece.

At Mansfield, 42, Mrs. Marsh.—29, Miss Johnson.—44, Mr. John Stirrup.

At Newark, 51, Mr. Errington.—53, Mr. Thomas Bradfield.—Mr. William Bravender.—Mrs. Huncley.—21, Miss Ann Kendall.—At Morton, Mr. H. Crosland, justly respected.—At Mansfield Woodhouse, 54, Mrs. Booth.—At Langwith Lodge, 93, Mr. John Parsons.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Scorer, to Mrs. Norton, both of Lincoln.—Mr. Cont, jun. to Miss Burr, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. J. Bowker, to Miss Hodgeson.—Mr. Charles Mumby, to Miss Fields; all of Louth.—Mr. J. Lodge, of Louth, to Mrs. Earl, of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Barthorpe, both of Grimsby.—Mr. John Brown, of Empingham, to Miss Charlotte Gibbons, of Stamford.—Mr. Joseph Esfel, to Miss Susannah Booth, both of Bourn.

Died.] At Stamford, 34, Mr. Stephen Reynolds.

At Gainsborough, 61, Mrs. Ellis.—80, Mrs. Andus.—46, Mrs. Arnold.—36, Mr. T. Ryley.

At Spalding, Mrs. Sanders.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Morton.—49, Mr. F. Garraway.—22, Mrs. Poucher.—80, Mr. Hawksworth.

At Boston, 64, Mrs. Thiskvill.

At Morton, 24, Mr. John Scott.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At Hinckley, between 3 and 4000 persons are receiving parochial relief, and who are (if the 7 or 800l. received from the London Tavern Subscription be excepted) chiefly supported by about 800 of the inhabitants, some of whom pay nine pounds per week for that purpose. The rates have become so serious, that application is making to adjoining parishes for assistance. At Anstey, land is rated at two pounds an acre.

The Hampden Club, at Loughborough, is rapidly increasing: its number now amounts to 276. Similar institutions have just been formed at Mountsorrel, Kegworth, Sutton Bonington, Long Whatton, Quorn, and Sileby.

Married.] Mr. James Wood, of Snibson, to Miss Ann Gregory, of Thurlaston.—Mr. Kiff, of Narborough, to Miss Thornton, of Walton.—Mr. Thomas Grundy, of Swanington, to Miss Elizabeth Grundy, of Lapley.—Mr. John Clifford, of Sutton Bonington, to Miss Catherine Barrow, of Kegworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. R. Valentine.—In Rutland-street, Mr. Horner.—Mr. Swinfin.—Mrs. Colman.—Mrs. Chester.—Mr. Brown.—In Friar-lane, Mrs. Simons, sen.—Mr. Clay Hextall.

At Hinckley, 41, Mr. Michael Smith, much respected.

At Loughborough, 55, Mrs. Foreman.—78, Mr.

78, Mr. William Cooper.—52, Mr. George Clarke.—59, Mr. Samuel Warner.—At Snarestone, 27, Mr. W. Gadsby.—At Belgrave, 78, Mr. Edmund Pole.—Mr. Mervin.—73, Mr. William Rickitt.—At Thornton, 41, the Rev. Richardson Wood.—At Barwell, Mr. Thomas Drayton.—At Prestwold, 43, Mr. Glover, much respected.—78, Mr. Gamble, lamented.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. W. Smith, of Newcastle, having published a kind of Political Catechism, it called forth the attention of some of the Magistracy. He has been examined by these persons, and copies of the printed work have been sent to the Secretary of State.

Married.] Samuel Gerrard, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, of Pendiford-house.—John Amphlett, jun. esq. of Clent-House, to Miss Eliza Benyon, of Haughton-Hall.—Thomas Yate Hunt, esq. to Miss Sarah Cooke, of Swan Hill House.—Mr. Shaw, to Miss Agnes Porter, both of Lane End.—Mr. Joseph Burst, to Miss Mary Selvin, both of Walsall.

Died.] At Litchfield, the widow of Mr. Alderman Mansell.—Mrs. Sarah Smith.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Sparrow.—56, Mrs. Ward.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks.

At West Bromwich, 81, Mr. Jesson.

At Wednesbury, Mr. William Danks Alexander.

At Brewood, Mr. Thomas Grundy, justly lamented.—At Longcroft-hall, 27, G. H. Arden, esq.—At Coseley, 24, Mr. Shadrach Parks, much esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A late Birmingham-paper, commenting on the tour of the Russian Prince Nicholas, observes, "It is our wish that every attention should be shown by our townsmen to such illustrious foreigners as may visit us; but we much question the policy of throwing open every part of our manufactories to their attendants. We would rather recommend the practice of the proprietor of one of our most extensive establishments, who, when recently applied to, returned for answer that he should be happy to shew the whole to his Imperial Highness, but his attendants could not be admitted. The Duke under this restriction did not avail himself of the permission."

Birmingham has adopted, from the want of more efficient methods, for the relief of the poor, the general temporising system of soup establishments.

Married.] Mr. W. Hughes, to Miss Ann Cooper.—Mr. John Jefferies, to Miss Bridget Rose.—Mr. Samuel Claves, to Miss Norton: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Clarke, of Livery-street, Birmingham, to Miss Ann Harper, of Broseley.—Mr. Chambers, of Birmingham, to Miss Fall-

ford, of Warwick.—T. B. Dolben, esq. of Ipsley, to Miss Ann Chambers, of Coventry.—Job Power, esq. of Bentley, to Miss Greenway, of Minworth.—At Aston, Mr. Thomas Edwards.—Mr. Reeves, of Aston, to Miss Diana Gilbert, of Radford-Bridge.

Died.] At Warwick, 83, Mr. Benjamin Smart, one of the Society of Friends.—In the Square, 42, Mr. T. B. Hodgkinson.—At the Bridge End, 72, Mr. Ward.

At Birmingham, in Wenman-row, 71, Mr. Samuel Hobday, deservedly regretted.—In Park-street, 67, Mrs. Evans.—In Paradise-street, 75, Mr. Robert Whitmore Simpson, greatly respected.—On Snow-hill, 73, Mrs. Mary Murrell.—In Smallbrook-street, 66, Mr. Richard Mathews.—75, Mr. Thomas Russell.—80, Mr. Thomas Ketland, much and deservedly respected.—In St. Paul's square, 42, Mr. S. Watton.

At Lapworth-rectory, the Rev. James Way, A.M: rector of Adwell.—At Oldswinford, 64, the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter of Stourbridge.—At Willenhall, 78, Mr. Clempson.

SHROPSHIRE.

This county has been foremost in its adoption and practical enforcement of plans for the relief of the poor: but its benevolence is necessarily circumscribed and very unequal to the calls upon it.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Hickman, to Miss Elizabeth Valentine, both of Ludlow.—Mr. Edward Sankey, of Clun, to Miss Esther Lilwall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Sarah Powell.—Mr. Fraile.—Mrs. Lloyd.

At Ludlow, Miss Susan Edwards.

At Coomer, 84, Mrs. Bate, much respected.—At Frankwell, 65, the wife of Mr. Edward Harwood.

At Frodesby, Miss Charlotte Edwardes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has taken place at Worcester for the relief of the poor: the subscriptions do honour to the benevolence of the city: and much temporary relief will be effected to those who are forced to subsist on public alms.

Many of the principal Nail Ironmongers of Dudley, have come to the resolution of opposing by every means in their power the illegal practice adopted by many masters of paying the nailers in provisions instead of money; the penalty for this offence is 10l. which the Magistrates of the neighbourhood have resolved to enforce.

Married.] Charles Ludlow Walker, esq. of Redland, to Miss Mary Ann Pyndar, of Arcley-house.—Mr. Samuel Danks, of Bewdley, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Cradley.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. J. Bridges.

At Kidderminster, 74, Mr. W. Salmon.

574 *Hereford—Gloucester and Monmouth—Oxfordshire, &c.* [Jan. 1,

At Bromsgrove, 34, Theresa, wife of the Rev. T. Davies.

At Bewdley, Richard Bennett, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] John Cooke, esq. to Miss Hardwick, both of King's Cople.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Cole.

At Withington, 63, Mrs. Charlotte Abernethie Price.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Corporation of Bristol are about to commence the excavation of ground, on which to build a new gaol. A work of this magnitude will find employment for most of the labouring poor of that city.

A meeting lately took place, at Clifton, of its distinguished and opulent visitors and inhabitants, in order to devise the means of relief for its industrious poor. It was stated that every labouring parishioner, willing to obtain employment, on application to the Surveyors of the Highways, might find work and earn a sufficiency.

A meeting at Tewkesbury was lately held, for the purpose of adopting means to afford employment to the industrious poor; when, it appearing from a report made by the directors of the poor, that a very large proportion of the unemployed labourers were stocking-makers, it was the general opinion that the most effectual means of relief would be to raise a fund, for manufacturing cotton during the winter, under the direction of a committee: 4000*l.* was considered necessary, and a sum considerably exceeding that was subscribed in a very short time, wholly amongst the inhabitants of the parish!

Married.] Charles Pope, esq. to the widow of Capt. Phillips, R.N.:—Mr. Doddrell, of Small-street, to Miss Pendry: all of Bristol.—Mr. James Wigan, of Bristol, to Miss Penelope Henson, of Bainton-house.—Mr. Preston Edgar, of Bristol, to Miss Marg. Morgan, of Laneyarn.—Mr. Henry Williams, to Miss Tanner, both of Chipping Sodbury.—Mr. Abraham Flint, to Miss Wyat, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. Robert Collett, of Maisey Hampton, to Miss Hill, of Poulton.—Mr. Henry Hatherly, of Stoke's Croft, to Miss Ann Sykes, of Hilgrove-street, Bristol.—Mr. C. Britten, of Marshfield, to Miss Bryan, of Langbridge.

Died.] At Gloucester, Richard Nayler, esq. one of the aldermen, and twice mayor of this city, deservedly regretted.—In Barton-street, suddenly, 75, Mrs. Washbourne.

At Bristol, on the Welsh-back, Mr. W. C. Bartlett.—65, Wm. Greaves, esq. merchant.—In Broad-street, Mr. Wm. Vigor.—In Radcliff-street, the widow of Mr. E. Ludlow.—Mrs. Mary Rowland.—Mrs. Isabella Lloyd.—In Lodge-street, Mrs. Mary Marshall.

At Clifton, 92, Mrs. Reynolds.—82,

Johnson Pistor, esq. of Bristol.—62, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Gen. H.

At Cirencester, Miss Ellis.—Mr. George Laurence.

At Chipping Sodbury, Capt. Cox, R.M.—At Thornbury, 62, Mrs. Ann Gwym.—At Wotton-under-Edge, 77, the widow of Mr. Mark Nash.—At Hucclecote, Mrs. Eliz. Herbert.—At Blakeney, at an advanced age, Mr. Richard Stiff, generally respected.—At Berry-hill, 72, Mr. Wm. Pope.—At Frenchay, Philip Debell Tick, one of the Society of Friends, justly regretted.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford, on Dec. 12, Wm Folker, esq. mayor, in the chair; it was resolved, that a subscription be raised for the relief of persons in the labouring classes out of employ.—That the fund raised by this subscription be applied solely in payment of wages for work done, and in providing the necessary implements and materials.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year:—

For Latin Verses—*Regnum Persicum a Cyro fundatum.*

For an English Essay—*On the Union of Classical with Mathematical Studies.*

For a Latin Essay—*Quam Vim habet ad informandos Juvenum Animos Poetarum Latio?*

Married.] Mr. Jas. King, to Miss Mary North, both of Oxford.—Mr. Wm. Tyler, of Great Milton, to Miss Charlotte East, of Great Haseley.—Mr. Wm. Carpenter, of Over Norton, to Miss Eliz. Williams, of Great Rollright.

Died.] At Oxford, suddenly, 83, Mrs. Eliz. Howse.—In St. Giles's, 68, Mr. Richard Seller.—In St. Aldate's, Mrs. Stevens.—62, Mr. Richard Buckingham.

At Woodstock, 63, Mr. Henry Powell, respected.

At Henley, Mr. Jas. Cloase, jun.

At Iffley, 93, Mrs. Lee, much respected.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The ministers and parish-officers of Windsor and Clewer have visited the abodes of the poor and working classes in the two parishes, and discovered that 1600, out of 3000, stand in need of immediate assistance.

Married.] Thomas Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss Mary A. Upthoff, of Huntingfield.—Bingham Richards, esq. to Miss Ann Francis, of Lambourn.—The Rev. Thomas Valentine, to Miss Anne Charlotte Webb, of Well-house.—Hugh Parkin, esq. to Miss Mary Charlotte Blagrove, of Ankerwyke-house.

Died.] At Reading, 63, T. Harris, esq.—At Wargrave, the widow of the Rev. J. Tickell.

At

At Lovell-house, Miss Harriet Scurlap.
At Taplow, 72, Abraham Robarts, esq.
M.P. for Worcester.

At Windsor, 48, Capt. John Kirkpatrick, of the East-India Company's ship, the *Henry Addington*. Endeared as he was to a numerous class of respectable friends, by his liberal and generous sentiments, it will be soothing and gratifying to their feelings that his memory should be recorded with the notice it merits. He was descended from a collateral branch of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Left early in life an orphan, he received, from a noble-minded friend of his deceased father, the tenderness of a parent, united with the services of the warmest patronage. From his nautical skill in the line he was engaged in, his intellectual endowments, and his spirited conduct under emergencies, there is little doubt that, if he had pursued his fortune in the British navy, he might have arisen to the first honours of the profession; but his fate ordained him to acquire independence in another way, and he used the advantages of it, on occasions where his friendship or his charity was called upon, with unbounded liberality. He bore a long and severe illness with patience and fortitude, and supported himself under the most acute suffering with a resignation and submission to the Divine Dispensations that were truly exemplary. He was constantly attended with affectionate solicitude by one or other of his friends; and, although he had not one near family-connection, he was never left a day without some valuable character about him among those who regarded him. On his side, no sickness or suffering made him ever lose sight of that accommodation he felt due to those who attended him, and which had marked his character through life. He constantly preserved through his illness the sentiments of liberality, feeling, generosity, and gratitude, which had particularly distinguished his dawn of life, and seemed to beam forth with increased fervour to the very close of his existence.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] The Rev. G. Thackeray, D.D. to Miss Mary Ann Cottin, of Cheveralls.—The Rev. T. Pugh, of Kensworth, to Miss Bayly, of Redbourn.

Died.] At Bishop's Stortford, 30, Mrs. Susanna Machin, justly regretted.

At Watford, Mrs. Steward, wife of H. S. esq.

At Ampthill, 76, John Morris, esq.—At Temple Dunsley, 41, J. Darton, esq.—At Woodwicks, 62, Mr. Wm. Sedgwick, deservedly lamented.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Peterborough, headed by Earl Fitzwilliam, have opened a subscription for the relief of the poor.

It is in contemplation to make a turn-

pike road between Reading, Watlington, and Tetsworth, to facilitate communication between Reading, the north of Oxfordshire, and vale of Aylesbury, and at the same time to give employment to the labouring poor.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Dunkley, to Miss Harris, both of Northampton.—Mr. J. D. Flecknoe, of Daventry, to Miss Wilson, of Fox-hill-house.—Mr. Jos. Goodman, to Miss Mary Henson, both of Slapton.—Mr. Geo. Spokes, of Weston Favell, to Miss Ann Underwood, of Pitsford.

Died.] At Northampton, 83, Mr. Benj. Alliston.—39, Mr. Linnell: 77, Mrs. Linnell.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Harley.—Wm. Corrie, esq.

At Kettering, 66, Mrs. Mary Gibbon.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Ely, have subscribed 200*l.* to be applied in relief of the indigent, by employing them upon some works of public utility.

Married.] The Rev. John Cricket Blake, fellow of King's College, to Miss Elizabeth Tate, both of Cambridge.—Mr. James Pool, to Miss Mary Peachey, both of Burwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. M. Bishop.

At Wisbech, Mr. J. Smith.

At West Wrating, 85, Mr. Wm. Cowle, greatly respected.

NORFOLK.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Lynn, convened by the Mayor, and held at the Guildhall, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature for the greatest possible retrenchment of the public expenditure, and for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament," Robert Green, esq. the Mayor, was called to the chair, when the following Resolutions were agreed to:—That the present system of government, supported by a taxation which no other country ever did, and which, in the opinion of this meeting, this country can no longer sustain, has reduced thousands from affluence to mendicity, and, if continued, threatens to pauperise the middle class of society; thus making but two classes, the rich and the poor.—That this unnatural condition of society has its principal source in the corrupt state of our representation, which has enabled the government to involve us in unnecessary and ruinous wars, and to pursue an unexampled course of national extravagance.—That we do therefore claim for ourselves, individually and collectively, that every man, paying taxes, shall be in Parliament, either by himself or by his representative.—That representation shall be co-extensive with taxation.—That money shall not be taken out of our pockets in the shape of taxes, without our consent, or the consent of our representatives.—That inefficient

inefficient placemen and pensioners shall not sit in the House of Commons—That seats in that House shall not be bought and sold—That election shall be free, and that Parliament shall be annual. All which the Constitution declares to be our inalienable right.

The hemp, sack, and mattress manufactory of Mr. Thomas Harris, jun. of Downham Market, was lately destroyed by fire, with the whole of the implements, stock in trade, and two stacks of wheat standing near the premises.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Sumpter, to Miss Harriet Howlett.—Mr. John Henry Priest, to Miss S. H. S. Haylett.—Mr. Daniel Seaman, to Miss Mary Garnham: all of Norwich.—Mr. Carter, to Miss Fortin, both of Swaffham.—Mr. Edward Clark, to Miss Mary Kiddle, both of Saham Toney.—Mr. Richard Clarke, of Aldborough, to Miss Nash, late of Aylsham.

Died.] At Norwich, 26, Miss Ann Casey.—47, Mr. J. Hunt.—68, Mrs. E. Rackham.—68, Mr. Robert Mollett.—84, Mr. Samuel Earl.—69, Mrs. Burton.—27, Mr. William Hugman.

At Yarmouth, 58, Mrs. W. Diver.—54, Mrs. Ducker, wife of Capt. D.—64, Mr. John Nicholls.

At Lynn, 68, Mr. Newham.

At Foulsham, 86, Mr. John Buck.—At Burgh, 22, Mrs. Sarah Boulter.—At Wymondham, 67, Mr. John Barnes, much respected.

At Great Melton, 79, Mr. Wright.—At Northwold, 82, Mr. Thomas Russell, much respected.—At the Grove, Lakenham, 21, Joseph Gurney, jun. esq.—At Ashwelthorpe, Mr. Thomas Sewell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Cambridge, to Miss Kemp, both of Bury.—Robert Maundrell, esq. of Ipswich, to Mrs. Henschman, widow of Joseph H. esq. of Grandisburgh.—Mr. G. Draper, of Ipswich, to Miss Maria Simpson, of Stonham Aspal.—Lient. W. Goose, R.N. to Miss Charlotte Gooding, of Ipswich.—Mr. James Allen, to Miss Cotton Burcham, both of Beccles.—The Rev. G. W. Crabbe, to Miss Anna Maria Crowfoot, of Beccles.—Mr. Jermyn, of Beccles, to Miss Mary Ann Frier, of Bungay.—Mr. Whitworth, merchant, to Miss Phoebe Bell, of Sudbury.—Mr. Bowyer, of Ketton, to Miss Sarah Robinson, of Ballingdon.—Mr. Frederic Palmer, of Bodney, to Miss Harriet Evered, of Tuddenham.—Mr. S. Darby, of Wilby, to Miss Bush, of Aspal.

Died.] At Ipswich, 54, Mrs. Sarah Hare.—70, Mrs. Rush.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Forth.—Mrs. Tozer, justly lamented.—Mrs. W. Notcutt.—102, Mrs. Lockwood, much respected.

At Bungay, Mrs. R. Allcock.

At Sudbury, 41, Elizabeth, wife of Tho-

mas Musgrave, esq. mayor of that borough.—84, Mr. William Woodr.

At Great Cornard, 97, Mrs. Sarah Rafel.—At Weston-market, 74, Mrs. Gowing.—At Clare, 68, Mrs. Lovegrove.—At Horningsheath, 75, Mr. Stephen Crick.—At Cavendish, Mrs. Ann Andrews.—At Theberton, 76, Mr. Robert Flenwell.

ESSEX.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester was lately held at the Moot-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of affording relief to the sick, the aged, and the unemployed poor of that town; when a subscription was entered into.

Married.] Mr. Clarke, of Chelmsford, to Miss Susannah Bell, of Sudbury.—W. Kingdon, esq. to Miss Anna Prentice, of Prittlewell.—Mr. P. Vincent, of Great Bromley, to Miss Goldsmith, of Weston.

Died.] At Colchester, 71, E. Sage, esq. of Cheapside.—65, T. Baskfield, esq. justly esteemed for his benevolence.

At Chelmsford, Mr. David Wood.

At Ingatestone, 79, Francis Wishaw, esq.

At Epping, 83, Mrs. W. Hart.—At Great Chesterford, Mrs. R. Cottingham, justly regretted.—At Ardleigh, 68, Mr. W. Lugar.—At Sholley, Mr. Daniel Miller.—At Hatfield Peveral, 59, Sarah, widow of the Rev. W. Walford.

At Finchfield, Mrs. J. Cheveley.

KENT.

The trustees of the turnpike road from Canterbury to Sandwich have resolved to expend in the proportion of 10l. to every mile of ground between the two places, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor.

The Earl of Romney has presented the Corporation of Maidstone with the remaining lands of Barming and Penendenheath, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor.

Nearly the whole of the York Hotel, Dover, was lately consumed by fire.

Married.] Mr. George Buckley, to Miss Fletcher, both of Canterbury.—Mr. William Swan, to Miss E. Seeton.—At Dover, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Chancellor.—At St. Laurence, Thanet, Count Louis De Mun, to Mademoiselle Caroline E. Grandier, of Calais.—Mr. G. H. Twichell, to Miss Sarah Fleming, both of Maidstone.—At Maidstone, Mr. John Quate, to Miss E. Goatham.—Mr. James London, to Miss Anna Waite, both of Tunbridge.—Mr. Richard Sharp, to Miss Jane Upton, both of Folkestone.—Mr. John Morpatt, of Wittersham, to Miss Eliz. Terry, of Lydd.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Broad-street, 59, Mr. William Pilcher.—24, Miss S. Jagger.—Mrs. W. Smith.—At an advanced age, Mr. John Atkins.—In St. George's-street, 69, Mr. John Hawker, universally respected.—66, Mr. John Spratt.—In Barges

Burgate-street, 54, Mrs. Sarah Friend.—
59, Mrs. Anne Mande Price.

At Clatham, Mr. Henry Thomas White.
—55, Mr. Hazleden.—Mrs. Withy.—In
Ordnance-place, 33, Mrs. Collan.—34,
Mrs. Davant.—Miss Merritt.

At Rochester, 89, — Bengo, esq. M.D.
At Folkestone, 44, Mr. William Moon.
—60, Mrs. Ann Ellis.

At Sandwich, 70, Mr. Richard Tattas-
hall, generally respected.

At Maidstone, Mr. Henry Moore.

At Deal, Mrs. S. Mackney.—Mrs.
Rayner.—Mrs. Larking, respected.

SUSSEX.

A Mr. Mayhew, solicitor, has lately re-
covered 200*l.* and costs, in the Court of
King's Bench, from Mr. Boys, proprietor
of the Dart Brighton coach, as compensa-
tion for injuries received by being upset in
the Phoenix, another Brighton stage, on the
12th of October last, when running a compe-
tition-race!

A committee, for the relief of the necessi-
tous of Chichester, has resolved to re-
lieve, with secrecy, those of the middling
classes who, from the pressure of the
times, may have been reduced to want.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Valentine, to
Miss Webb, of Chichester.

Died.] At Brighton, 58, N.B. French, esq.

At Chichester, Mr. George Moore.

At Jevington, 89, Mrs. Tichbon; and a
few days after, 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Tich-
bon, her daughter.

HAMPSHIRE.

A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of
Portsea was lately held at Kingston church,
to take into consideration the present dis-
tressed state of the poor of that parish,
and the best means to be adopted for their
relief;—the poor-house being so full as not
only to preclude any more residents, but
to put in jeopardy the health of those now
there. A subscription was entered into.

Married.] Mr. George Clark, to Miss
Eliz. Larkman, both of Portsmouth.—Mr.
White, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss
Pushman, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Jas. Stent,
to Miss Sarah Monk, both of Gosport.—
Mr. Wm. Gower, of Winchester, to Miss
Mary Ann Smith, of Basingstoke.—Tho.
Bennett, esq. of Martyr Worthy, to Miss
Sarah Ranger, of Yeoman.

Died.] At Southampton, in Bridge-
street, Mrs. Wood.—At an advanced age,
Mr. Smith.—Miss Elderton.—At Grove-
place, Mrs. Stöcker, widow of Capt. S.
R.N.—Mrs. Holmes, justly regretted.

At Winchester, Mr. Churcher.—Mr.
Reeves.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Haydon.—Mr. John
Bridger.—Mr. John Bingley.

At Portsea, Mr. Freeman.—Mrs. Scott.

At Havant, Mr. Wm. Bartlett.

At Hilsea, Mr. Dore, respected.—At
Weston Faron, near Petersfield, 70, Mr.
Thos. Seward.—At Twyford, Mrs. W. W.

Lloyd.—Mr. Cooling.—At Pucknell, Chas.
Wade, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

A liberal subscription has been raised
in Salisbury, and its neighbourhood, for
making improvements in the public roads.
Nearly 150 persons are employed.

The flour-mills of Messrs. Gaby and
Dowling, Chippenham, with a large stock
of flour, corn, &c. were lately destroyed
by fire.

Married.] Mr. W. Snowhill, of High-
worth, to Miss Ann Bradford, of Veru-
ham.—Mr. Leyman, of Mere, to Miss So-
phia Burfit, of Zeals.—Lieut. T. Blake,
R.N. to Miss Helm, both of Chilmark.—
Mr. Chandler, to Mrs. S. Wheeler, of
Corsham.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mrs. Hulbert.

At Melksham, advanced in years, Mrs.
Thresher, much and justly respected.

At Market Lavington, Miss Jane Legge,
highly esteemed.—At Urchfont, 86, Mrs.
Sarah Parry.—At Chilmark, 90, Mr. T.
Rowden.—At Danntsey, Mrs. Chivers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Wellington are now
compelled to pay 85*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* the amount
of arrears of a John Hill, collector of land
and assessed taxes.

T. W. A. Sandford, esq. of Ninehead-
Court, with the sole view of alleviating
the distresses of the labouring poor, has
resolved upon cutting a canal through his
grounds, of very considerable extent.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Briscoe, of Foun-
tain-buildings, to Miss Eliz. Springford:—
Mr. T. G. Harris, of Kensington-brewery,
to Miss Nash; all of Bath.—At Bathamp-
ton, Chas. H. Rendall, esq. to Miss Harriet
Salmon.—Edw. Wm. Shuldbam, esq. of
the E.I.Co.'s service, to Miss Harriet Rho-
dell, of Bath.—Geo. Geare, esq. of Yeovil,
to Miss Sarah Standard.—Mr. Noble, of
Weston, to Miss Mottram, of Doncaster.
—Mr. Batchelor, of Monkton Farleigh, to
Miss Hellings, of Broad-street, Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Major-gen. Thomas Ne-
pean.—In Great Stanhope-street, J. Craw-
ford, esq.—24, Mr. Lawson Hindleston.—
Mrs. Sophia Goder, of London.—In Ken-
sington-place, 79, Mrs. Jackson, deser-
vedly lamented.—In Morford-street, 27,
Mr. Geo. Wright.—Mr. John Wilcox, sen.
—In Widcomb-crescent, 76, Samuel Hart-
ley, esq.—In Burlington-street, Miss Har-
riet Thackery.

At Bridgwater, Wm. Inman, esq. mayor.

At Yeovilton, 68, the Rev. Richard
Chappel Whalley, B.D. rector of Chel-
wood.—At Hilgrove-house, Mrs. Tuson,
wife of Edw. T. esq. justly esteemed.—At
Bathwick, in Villa-place, Mrs. Lowcock,
regretted.—At Kilmersden, Mrs. J. West.

DORSETSHIRE.

The magistrates, and some of the princi-
pal inhabitants of Shaftesbury, lately made
a collection from door to door, for the pur-
pose of employing the labouring poor.

Over-

Over-Compton-mills, near Sherborne, were lately destroyed by fire; it is conjectured to have been done by an incendiary.

Married.] W. J. L. Perham, esq. of Woodhouse, to Miss Sarah Spear, of Mounckton-up-Wimborne.—Mr. Roberts, of Burnham, to Miss Pope, of Weymouth.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Gahagan, widow of Edward G. esq.

At Poole, William Budden, esq.

At West Lulworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, of Salisbury.—At Longfield, Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Harris.—At Chettle, Mr. Dolling, inoculator.

DEVONSHIRE.

A fund has been established at Exeter for the relief of the poor.

An alarming fire lately broke out in a court near the paper-mills in Moreton-hampstead, and destroyed three dwelling-houses, the Wesleyan meeting-house, a barn, stable, several workshops, &c.

An experiment is about to be made at Plymouth, by sinking ships, as a preventive of the dry-rot.

Married.] Mr. G. C. Richardson, of Exeter, to Miss Jane Gore, of London.—Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss E. Courtes, of Plymouth Dock.—Mr. H. Whimble, to Miss N. Abrahams, both of Barnstaple.—Major H. B. Harris, of Radford, to Miss Anne Bultell, of Bellevue.—Capt. Fox, of the 30th regt. of foot, to Miss M. Upham, of Offwell.—Mr. Joseph Bragg, of Sandford, to Miss Tuckitt, of Stockleigh.—T. Rowe, esq. purser R.N. to Miss E. Mudge, of Highweek.—William P. Smith, esq. of Ide, to Mrs. Mary Peake, widow of Capt. P.

Died.] At Exeter, in Summerland-place, William Cooper, esq.—80, Mr. George Bennett, highly esteemed.—Mrs. R. Batstone.—84, the Rev. Jas. Newcombe, one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral. This highly respected gentleman was admitted a chorister in 1743, and has ever since remained a member of this Church, and seen a succession of eight Bishops to the See.—52, Mrs. Ann Spark.—At Warkleigh, Miss Ann Skinner.

At Exmouth, 50, Mr. R. Wyer, deservedly respected.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of T. M. esq. much and justly lamented.

CORNWALL.

The model of a very ingenious engine for raising water, extinguishing fires, &c. was lately exhibited for the inspection of the engineers and mine agents at the Ticketing Meeting at Redruth: its advantages are, that, the motion being rotary, it will raise water in a constant stream, and it requires less than half the fuel consumed by a steam-engine.

A new light on Penzance-pier is intended to show the light only whilst there is nine feet water within the pier.

Married.] At Falmouth, Capt. Brown, to Miss Louisa Tippet.—Mr. Brendon, of Callington, to Miss Brendon, of Werrington.—At Maker-church, Lieut. John Finimore, to Mrs. Mayne.—Mr. Rich. Bligh, to Miss Sloggett, both of Bodmin.

Died.] At Trebaverne, Josias Cooke, esq. one of the principals of Treskerby Mine.—At Hayle-copper House, 51, Mr. Arundel Pryor.

WALES.

A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Swansea has lately been held, and a subscription entered into, for the poor.

Married.] T. Phillips, esq. to Miss Marg Havard, both of Milford.—At Pembroke, Capt. Morgan, of the E.I.Co.'s service, to Miss Mary Jones, of Hodgoston.—Lieut. Andrew Kennedy, R.N. to Miss Mary Pinnock, of Pope-hill, Haverfordwest.—The Rev. J. Hughes, of Llangoed, to Miss Marg. Roberts, of Dolgelly.

Died.] At Swansea, 24, the Rev. W. S. Davids, of Gower.

At Haverfordwest, 42, Mrs. Martin, widow of John M. esq. justly lamented.—Miss Mary Roch, of Butter-hill.

At Bangor, Mrs. Jones, widow of Hugh J. esq.—At the Hall, Baglan, T. Jones, esq.—At Ty Coch, 86, John Hughes, esq.—At Cerriglwydion, Edw. Edwards, esq. high sheriff of Denbighshire.—At Gwyrclas, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of R. L. esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Supplementary Number will appear on the 30th of January, and be delivered with the next Magazine.

At this season, we calculate, as usual, on additions to the numbers of our Subscribers. The variety and importance of our Communications best bespeak the healthy condition of our Work. Increased circulation and increased worth in a Periodical Publication, are necessarily reciprocal.

We thank the President and Committee of the Walsall Book-Society, for their liberal regard to our interests, but we cannot suffer them to stimulate us to enter into any contest with ignoble and unworthy competitors.

Interesting Communications reached us too late, from Sir John Sinclair; Mr. Playfair; Mr. Lancaster; Mr. G. Clarke; J. K.; G. Davies; J. F.; T. B.; T. Bakewell; T. H.; J. Randall; S. Whitchurch; W. M. Anderson; S. A. S.; J. B. B.; B. Hanbury; T. Hall; &c. &c.

The Continuation of the new Article BIOGRAPHIANA will be found among the most interesting in our Pages.

The example set by certain Parisian Literati, of making our Miscellany the medium of their Literary Correspondence, will, we have reason to believe, be followed by the Literati of other Foreign Countries: and we trust our English Correspondents will not be jealous of the hospitable reception which we shall never fail to give to Illustrious Foreigners who thus seek an asylum in the Free Press of England.

The Author of the Morning's Walk to Kew purposes to commence a Series of Visits to the Prisons, Workhouses, and Hospitals of the Metropolis, reports of which will appear from time to time in this Miscellany.

ERRATUM.—At page 512, col. 1, six lines from bottom, for "Burke" read "Barré."